The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Americans Leaving Paris Before the Shelling Opens.

Two Hundred and Fifty Siege Guns to Open Fire.

Probable Failure of Overtures for an Armistice.

Marshal Bazaine, His Accusers and Defenders.

Devastation Preceding the German Advance on Tours.

PARIS.

Flight of Americans from the French Capital—Almost an International Difficulty—Two and Fifty Hundred Siege Guns to Open on the City.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The first party of Americans, fleeing from the threatened dangers of the bombardment, left Paris on Tuesday, the 26th ult., and arrived in this city today. Among them are Mr. Corbin and son, Mr. Reed, (of Tiffany's,) with his wife and son, Commander Woodworth, George Saunders, "Chevalier" Wykoff, Mr. J. P. O'Sullivan and his wife, Mr. Kane, (of L. Herbett's,) Mr. Cramer, of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, and Mrs. Buckham, in all, twelve Americans; together with thirty or forty others attached to the different foreign legations, who left under the protection of Mr. WASHBURNE'S pass. The second party of Americans left the beleaguered city Oct. 24, but owing to accidents to two of their carriages, by which one lady was hurt, no arrivals from them have as yet been reported. Of these last the names are not given.

TROCHU'S OBJECTIONS OVERRULED.

After permission had been obtained from the Prussian commanders for the departure of Americans from Paris, Gen. TROCHU refused to allow them to leave, on the ground that it would demoralize the people of Paris. Mr. WASHBURNE went at once to M. JULES FAVRE, and declared that he would suspend diplomatic relations with his Government if any further obstacle should be thrown in the way of the departure of American citizens. This produced the desired effect, and all Americans were to leave who wished to do so.

THE BOMBARDING BATTERIES.

The Germans will open the bombardment of Paris with 250 siege guns.

French Reports of the Condition of the Garrison—Prussian Bridges Destroyed by the Artillery Fire—A Review at Versailles.

TOURS, Nov. 1.—Dispatches by the underground route have been received here from Paris up to Thursday, the 27th ult. The city is well supplied with vegetables of all kinds. Fresh meat is regularly served to the soldiers and people. The best of feeling prevails, and there is no opposition to the sentiment that the war must be carried on till Prussia proposes terms of peace that are at least honorable. Every night the Prussians, covered by darkness, attempt to construct a bridge across the Seine. Every morning the fire from the forts demolish their structure. The accuracy of the gunners is commended by all, friend and foe.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—King WILLIAM reviewed the Landwehr at Versailles, on Sunday. The troops made a superb display.

THE ASSASSINATION CANARD.

The report that an attempt had been made by France-Tireurs to kill the King of Prussia is contradicted. Gen. VON ROON is not wounded.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE.

Probable Failure of Negotiations for an Armistice—Burnside's Mission to Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The negotiations for an armistice have probably failed. England's recent movement is regarded as damaging to the negotiations, and both parties are inclined to look upon her interference with suspicion and disfavor. BURNSIDE'S mission was to offer France, on the part of the King of Prussia, a semi-armistice of thirty days or longer, during the first fifteen days of which the officials would be allowed to pass freely between Paris and Tours, the departments arrange the preliminaries of an election, and as soon as these were perfected and completed, to grant an armistice of forty-eight hours all over France and admit a perfectly free election; then return to the semi-armistice of fifteen days or longer, to enable the delegates elected to proceed to Paris and deliberate upon terms of peace.

Proclamation of M. Gambetta to the Army—A Stirring Address—Denunciation of the Bonapartists—The German Landwehr Reserve Called Out.

TOURS, Nov. 1.—M. GAMBETTA, the Minister of the Interior, has issued a proclamation to the armies of France. The following is the document *in extenso*:

"SOLDIERS: You have betrayed no dishonor. During three months fortune has been unfavorable to you, owing to incapacity and treachery. You are now rid of unworthy chiefs. If you are prepared, under proper guidance, to wipe away outrage, forward! You no longer struggle for a despot, but for a country; for homes burnt; for families outraged. France is delivered up to the fury of an implacable enemy. You have a sublime mission, requiring every sacrifice, to shame the calumniators, who render the army responsible for infamy. Your chiefs having justly incurred the stigma of treason at Sedan, and crime at Metz, I call you to avenge your honor, which is that of France. Your brothers in the Army of the Rhine already protest against the cowardly *attentat*, and withdaw from the accursed capitulation. It is for you to raise the standard of France, soiled by the last BONAPARTE and his accomplices, and recall victory. But practice republican virtues, discipline, activity and contempt for death. Bear in mind the danger of the country. The time of treachery and weakness is past. The destiny of the country is confirmed, on having restored France to serenity, then be free and peaceful citizens of the Republic."

GERMAN EXHAUSTION.

The *Standard*, of this morning, says that the Prussian Landwehr reserve has been called out. A corresponding exhaustion of the German strength is inferred.

Thiers Goes to Paris—Possible Result of His Mission—Reduction of a Forty-Eight-Hours' Armistice by the French—Gambetta's Departure from Paris to Prevent the Elections.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The *Times* this morning has a telegram from Versailles, announcing that M. THIERS passed throughthat place on Sunday, on his way to Paris. He was to return today, (Tuesday.) The general impression at London is, that owing to the surrender of BAZAINE, nothing is likely to come of these negotiations.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The English dispatch recommending the holding of the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly immediately, has reached the Prussian headquarters. The Prussian authorities had already sent a similar suggestion to Paris. The proposition of the Prussians for an armistice of forty-eight hours, in order to facilitate the elections, was instantly rejected by the Paris Government. It is said that the advice of influential Americans hastened the French rejection. M. GAMBETTA left Paris expressly to prevent the elections.

METZ.

Prince Frederick Charles' Farewell to the Marching Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Prince FREDERICK CHARLES issued a proclamation to the army on the occupation of Metz and the departure of troops for other fields of action, in which he says: "Soldiers: I recognize your bravery, obedience and calmness; your cheerfulness and devotion m the dangers and difficulties of the situation were incalculable. You proceed to new triumphs. For the present, farewell."

BAZAINE'S CAPITULATION ORDER.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Marshal BAZAINE'S order of the day announcing the capitulation of Metz is published. It justifies the act, and exhorts the troops to submission. Admiral FOURICHON refuses to sign any paper censuring Marshal BAZAINE.

Indications of Tranquillity—Effect of the News in Tours—A Suspension of Judgment Recommended—Bourbaki Suspected—Gen. Boyer Defends Bazaine—Terms of Capitulation.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The following details of the surrender of Marshal BAZAINE'S army at Metz, how the news has been received, and what has followed, are published here this morning from various sources:

EVIDENCES OF TREASON.

The *Indépendance Belge*, at Brussels, learns from an officer who escaped from Metz, and from the Moselle *Indépendance*, published at Metz at the time of the entry of the German troops, the fact that the French leaders to the last, deceived the army by promises to cut its way out. These promises were solemnly repeated even while negotiations for a surrender were pending. The *Indépendance Belge* says M. GAMBETTA was unquestionably right in accusing BAZAINE of high treason. The population of Metz were unanimous in denouncing BAZAINE as a traitor. After the capitulation had been agreed on the people followed the Marshal through the streets howling the epithet "traitor" in his ears.

SUSPENSION OF JUDGMENT ASKED.

At Tours the news of the capitulation of Metz fell upon the Government and people like a thunderbolt, so strongthad been the official assurances of its safety. Some of the journals, however, and notably the *Constitutionnel*, the *Francais* and the *Gazette de France*, ask a suspension of judgment, and deprecate the strong language of M. GAMBETTA'S proclamation condemning BAZAINE. The latter journal suggests a council of war to investigate the matter, in order to give the Marshal a fair opportunity to make his defense.

PROVINCIAL OPINION.

The Government at Tours is in receipt of several memorials, numerously signed in the adjacent departments, urging the prosecution of the war to the bitter end, and denouncing BAZAINE for his treasonable surrender of the strongest fortification of the nation.

THE SURRENDERING MARSHALS.

Marshal BAZAINE and suite reached Cassel on Monday. Gens. CANROBERT, McMAHON, LE BOEUF, BARDELLER and HAUPTMANN were hourly expected there.

ALSATIANS TO BE TREATED AS GERMANS.

The German authorities have given orders that the soldiers from Alsace and Lorraine, who were captured at Metz, as well as those who may hereafter be taken, be separated from the other prisoners, as such will be treated as Germans, and not French.

THE VICTORS.

One corps of the army lately investing Metz has been detailed to escort the prisoners to Germany. Two corps will go forward to join the armies around Paris, and the other four will be divided between the two armies now operating in the North and South of France.

ODIUM ATTACHING TO BOURBAKI.

TOURS, Nov. 1.—It is reported here, today, that Gen. BOURBAKI has resigned the command of the Army of the North. Notwithstanding his patriotic proclamation just issued to the soldiers at Lille, he found it impossible to stem the current of ill-favor which has been shown him by the people of the various towns in the north of France since the capitulation of Marshal BAZAINE. It is openly asserted that BOURBAKI himself knew of BAZAINE'S plan to surrender, and, indeed, was a party to it, and only left Metz in advance to avoid the execration of his fellow-citizens, which he knew would be visited upon those who were responsible for surrendering to the enemy the key of France.

WILD RUMORS IN TOURS.

The *Moniteur*, today, announces that no dispatches have yet been received showing that the Prussians have occupied the City of Metz. The reports that the French troops still at Metz refuse to be bound by BAZAINE'S capitulation continue to circulate here. Minister GAMBETTA has issued another proclamation to the army, intimating that the soldiers at Metz have protested against the cowardly capitulation of that place, and refuse to be bound by it. He closes with an appeal to the soldiers to make an effort to rid the country of the enemy, and then become free and peaceful citizens of the Republic.

THE CHARGE OF TREASON DENIED.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 1.—The *Indépendance Belge* today publishes a letter from Gen. BOYER, Marshal BAZAINE'S Aide-de-camp, refuting M. GAMBETTA'S charge of treason on the part of his superior. The letter concludes as follows: "We capitulated to famine."

FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The Prussians entered Metz at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the French having previously laid down their arms at Grigny. The prisoners will go to Germany in small detachments.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

The conditions of the capitulation include the fortress, the town, all the munitions, provisions and other property of the State. The surrounding forts and all the arms, flags, &c., therein will be undisturbed. The French officers pledged themselves in writing not to re-engage in the war. They were allowed to retain their side arms and luggage in token of the courage shown in the defense of the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Detestation of the Napoleonic Dynasty in France—The Women and the Guillotine—Lyons Preparing for Defense—Comte Chambord and the Count de Paris—Engagements at Wilhelmshoehe—Hungarian Sympathy.

TOURS, Nov. 1.—The *Prescoles* says that the popular feeling toward NAPOLEON'S dynasty is not mere coldness, but hatred and contempt....The Women's Club at Marseilles propose to erect the guillotine and to behead the Bishop at that city as the beginning of the work....Advices from Lyons show that the preparations to resist an attack are by no means abated. The authorities and the inhabitants are storing great quantities of provisions, which are now being collected from the neighboring departments.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Various towns in the south of France have been named as the next halting place of the Government. It is probable that Lyons will be finally selected....Marshal VAILLANT has been expelled from France....The interview between Count CHAMBORD and the Count DE PARIS is to take place at Coppet.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Advices from Rahia, South America, of Oct. 10, state that the French gunboat *Curieuse* has captured the German barks *Niemann* and *Alma*, and made prisoners of their crews.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Empress EUGENIE arrived at Wilhelmshoehe *incognito* on the morning of Sunday. In the afternoon she visited the Emperor in company with Marshal BAZAINE.

PESTH, Nov. 1.—M. SIMONYI made a strong speech in the Lower House of Deputies, on a motion, urging the Government to take steps in favor of the French people, now struggling for their independence against a heartless conqueror. Count ANDRASSY replied in behalf of the Government, showing that it could only occupy a position of impartial benevolence to each belligerent. Should any other Power abandon her neutral attitude Hungary might then change her policy. The motion was rejected....A motion, made by M. TISZA, for the formation of an independent Hungarian Army, was also rejected.

Decree by the Government—The Prussian Advance—The Country Virtually Waste Before Them.

TOURS, Nov. 1.—Evening.—via LONDON.—The Government has, by decree, dissolved the Commission of the Bouches-du-Rhône....Admiral BOUET-WILLAUMEZ has resigned and is succeeded by Admiral PENTIRAT....A Provost-Marshal Staff has been created for the maintenance of order at Tours. The country in front of the Prussian advance in this direction has been stripped of animals and forage, and the roads are barricaded. The old men, women and children are ordered to leave their homes as the enemy approaches, the State providing for their support and protection.

New-York Historical Society—Interesting Documents Presented Last Evening by Hon. James Brooks.

There was an unusually large attendance at the hall of the New-York Historical Society last evening, on the occasion of the regular meeting of that organization. Among the matters of business brought up at the meeting was the announcement by the Secretary, that Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts, had consented to deliver the address before the Society, on the occasion of its sixty-sixth anniversary, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6. The feature of the evening was the presentation to the Society of two most interesting documents, being autobiographies of Ex-Presidents JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, letters written to Hon. JAMES BROOKS, while he was in Washington acting as the correspondent of a newspaper published in the State of Maine. The letter from Mr. ADAMS is dated at Washington, March 2, 1827, and forms a chronological index of his life and adventures down to that time, when he was Representative in Congress from a district in Massachusetts, having, previously, from 1825 to 1829, filled the high office of President of the United States. The letter from Ex-President HARRISON is dated at North Bend, Ind., July 20, 1839, and is quite a lengthy epistle. It recounts the main incidents in the life of that pioneer of the North-west, form his birth in Berkley, Va., to the time when his nomination for the Presidency brought him prominently before the people of the Union. The reading of these interesting documents was received with applause, and the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. BROOKS for his valuable donation. Commenting on their contents, Mr. BROOKS remarked that they contained the charge so often made by Europeans, that prominent statesmen in the United States were totally unfitted by a life-long preparation to assume the duties to which they were called by their countrymen. Not only were ADAMS and HARRISON so qualified, but the same might be said of JEFFERSON, WEBSTER, and many others who had given lustre to the American name.

Promenade Concert of the Twenty-third Regiment.

The festive military season in Brooklyn was, as usual, inaugurated last night by the promenade concert of the Twenty-third Regiment, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The affair was in all respects a decidedly brilliant success. Brooklyn beauty, wealth and refinement were never better represented, or to better advantage. The dancing was led off by Col. WARD and Mrs. CHANDLER, and was kept up with unflagging interest until the gray dawn dimmed the gas lights. Among the notabilities present were Gen. WOODWARD and staff, of the Second Division; Gen. DAKIN and staff, Gen. MESKROLE and staff, and Gen. O. O. HOWARD, United States Army. Nearly every military organization in New-York was also well represented. The room was beautifully ornamented and brilliantly lighted, and the splendid uniforms and gold lace embroidery of the Twenty-third were only eclipsed by the flashing brilliants of their fair guests.

Women's Medical College—Pleasant Reunion.

A reunion was held last evening, in the parlors of the college, at No. 167 Second-avenue, Prof. KELLOGG, presiding. Among the notables present were Mrs. Lozier, M. D., and Dean of the Faculty; Sarah E. Furness, M. D.; Sarah Ferguson, M. D.; Profs. J. C. Minot, Allen Stone, Penfield and others. Prof. COMFORT opened the exercises at 8½ o'clock P. M., with prayer. Prof. KELLOGG delivered a short opening address, after which he read a paper entitled "Tea and Sick-headaches." He thought that many people needed a cup of tea, especially after any work which required the brain to be taxed too much, but deprecated excessive tea-drinking.

Mrs. Dr. LOZIER then addressed the graduates at some length, and a report was made by Dr. MINER in reference to what had been purchased for the College. Mrs. LOZIER then read a letter from Mrs. E. B. CORNELIT, President, regretting her non-attendance on account of illness, referred to the donation of 300 mineral specimens for their cabinet, and solicited donations and hospital stores; also spoke of the sum of $5,000 which was appropriated for the purchase of apparatus for the College, and closed by inviting the visitors present to visit the rooms of the College. The regular course of lectures commences today.

Probable Wife Murder in New-Brunswick, N. J.

Yesterday CHARLES GOODACRE was before Recorder NEVIUS, at New Brunswick, N. J., charged with an assault upon his wife that threatens to end in her death. GOODACRE was arrested by Officers FITZGERALD, FISHER and McDONALD, upon information furnished at the Police office by his neighbors, who had been the first to learn of the terrible injuries which he had inflicted upon his wife. On the previous night he had attacked her with a chisel, producing deep gashes upon her head and face. The woman's screams attracted the attention of the neighbors, and GOODACRE was secured. He escaped, however, and was afterward arrested by the Police officers. Dr. MULFORD was called to attend the injured woman. Her injuries were found to be so severe as to make her death almost certain. She was lying in a very precarious condition yesterday, attended by her friends and the physician.

Official Returns of the South Carolina Election—Republican Congressmen Chosen in all the Districts—Party Demonstrations at Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 1.—The official returns show that the Republicans have elected their candidates for Congress in all the districts of this State. BOWNE, a white Republican, is beaten by DELARGE, a colored Republican, as Representative of the Charleston District.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Among the speakers at the Democratic demonstration last night were Gov. BOWIE, of Maryland; Ex-Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, and Hon. WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE. The meeting did not break up till after midnight. The Republicans also had a torch-light procession and mass-meeting. Speeches were made by WASHINGTON BOOTH, ARCHIBALD STERLING, Esq., and others. The campaign throughout the State is most exciting. Both parties are putting forth their entire strength to carry the election next week.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The People's Convention for the Thirty-first Congressional District yesterday, at Mayville, indorsed Mr. SHERMAN for Congress, and ratified the Republican State and local ticket.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 1.—A Convention of free religious associations began its session this evening in the Jewish Temple. Addresses were made by O. B. FROTHINGHAM and Mr. TOWNE. To-morrow the Association will discuss the questions which have been prepared.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Aosta and the Spanish Throne—Exciting Scene in the Cortes—The Portuguese Ministry—Behavior of the Pope—Masonry Brigands in Italy.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The nomination of the Duke of AOSTA to the Spanish throne meets with no objection on the part of the Powers, and will be immediately submitted to the Cortes. On Friday last there was an exciting scene in the Cortes, occasioned by a motion of the Republicans to postpone a vote on the question of the throne until after the elections. It is thought that a timely adjournment of the sitting alone saved the members from personal collisions.

ALEXANDER DUMAS is recovering from his illness.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—It is said that a written acceptance of the Spanish crown was received here from the Duke of AOSTA today.

The bill nominating the Duke of AOSTA for the throne of Spain was submitted to the Cortes yesterday. Debate on the bill will commence next week. All the European Powers have officially notified the Spanish Government that they are favorable to the nomination.

LISBON, Nov. 1.—There have been some modifications in the new Cabinet. The Marquis of BANDEIRA has resigned, and the Bishop of BISEN has formed a new Ministry as follows:

Marquis AVILA, Minister of Public Works and Presidents of the Council.
Marquis GORWEIA, Minister of the Marine.
Señor BENTO, Minister of Finance.
Señor BRGO, Minister of War.
Señor CARVALHO, Minister of Justice.
Bishop BISEN, Minister of the Interior.

FLORENCE, Nov. 1.—Regret is expressed at the attitude assumed by the Pope since the occupation of Rome. He keeps up an appearance of distrust of the Italians, and remains secluded, when his appearance in public would demonstrate his security and render unnecessary formal guarantees....Considerable excitement has been occasioned here by the massacre of eleven persons by brigands, near Marsico Nuovo, a city in the Province of Naples.

Priests Coming to America to Found a Monastery—Attempted Assassination in Ireland—Wrecked Vessels.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Father BRUSON, Superintendent of the Oxford Monastery, sails with thirty of his brethren to found a monastery in America. They will land at Boston....Mr. FOX, a farmer of Kings County, in Ireland, was yesterday fired upon and wounded by an unknown assassin. There was a large party of men working in an adjoining field, upon whom he called for protection. They, however, refused. Some of his neighbors arrived soon after and succeeded in saving his life.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 1.—A bark, supposed to be an American, is ashore on Ploewessand, Heligoland. One hundred and twenty barrels of petroleum have been saved from the wreck of the *Odessa*.

Closing of the Workmen's Industrial Exhibition—Address by Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The ceremony of the closing of the Workmen's International Exhibition took place at the Agricultural Hall to-night. Among the distinguished persons present were Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, Lord ESLEY, Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, Profs. PLAYFAIR, HAXS and MORLEY, and Rev. NEWMAN HALL. Mr. GLADSTONE, who occupied the chair, received an address from Mr. PATTERSON, Honorary Secretary of the International Exhibition, in which it was stated that the expenses of the Exhibition had exceeded the receipts. Mr. GLADSTONE, in a reply to a vote of thanks, said he hoped the deficit in the funds would be made up by the City Guilds, whose vast wealth many thought inadequately employed. This Exhibition was a great step in the accomplishment of a great work which he hoped might be extended to the return of peace. Great progress had been made in English industries, especially through exhibitions which the British people should be proud to make self-supporting. They promoted the union of capital and labor, were a source of improvement to the laboring classes and enabled them to gain a higher development through education; no class was complete unless it had higher and immaterial interests were studied.

CHINA.

Vacillating Course of the Government—Stories of a General Massacre Fictitious.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The latest advices from China are to the effect that the Government is pursuing a vacillating course relative to foreigners. The foreigners at Tien-tsin are, therefore, undecided whether to leave or remain. The impression is that the stories of a contemplated general massacre are fabrications.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mercantile Library Lottery at San Francisco—Departure of Steamer for Japan—Coinings at the Branch Mint—Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The city has been a scene of excitement since early this morning, caused by the drawing of the Mercantile Library Gift Concert Lottery. As many as ten thousand persons were congregated in the pavilion at one time, and the streets in front of the newspaper and telegraph offices were blocked by people. The drawing is progressing quietly, and will probably be completed before midnight. The numbers drawing the principal prizes thus far are: No. 154,077 drawn $100,000; No. 110,156 drawn $50,000; No. 70,808 drawn $25,000; No. 10,511 drawn $10,000; No. 16,384 drawn $10,000; No. 130,621 drawn $17,000. The prizes are all in gold coin. The number drawing the capital prize was inclosed in a package for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—A telegram from the City of Mexico, via Colima, to the Mexican Consul here, dated Oct. 19, states that President JUAREZ is recovering from his attack of apoplexy....Steam-ship *America* sailed for Yokohama today, with 700 passengers and $648,000 in treasure....The coinage of the Branch Mint here for October was 1,800,000 gold, and $75,000 silver....The entire capital, $1,000,000, of the First National Gold Bank, has been subscribed. It is probable that another similar institution will be organized....The California and Oregon Railroad survey has reached Yreka, and is being rapidly extended into Oregon.

THE WEST.

Nitro-Glycerine Explosion in Ohio—Four Persons Blown to Atoms—Fight on a Steam-Boat—Burglary and Murder at Cincinnati.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1.—At 4½ o'clock this afternoon, two magazines containing 150,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded at Frankfort, near Painesville, Ohio. Four persons were blown to atoms, viz.: PATRICK SCHIRNER, two by the name of MALONE, father and son, and ED. DUNCAN. The buildings on the east side of the river were greatly damaged. The shock from the explosion was felt for miles.

The loss to the Glycerine Company is not less than $35,000. Where the magazines stood are now two ponds of water, fifty feet across and seventy-five feet deep. The people of Fairport are greatly excited, as this is the second explosion of the kind within two months. One of the men killed leaves a wife and six children in destitute circumstances. Several buildings were so badly damaged by the explosion that the families have been obliged to vacate them.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—While the steamer *Thompson Dean* was at Cairo, yesterday, two men engaged in a playful wrestling match. One of them fell overboard and was drowned. The other is attempting to rescue his companion also fell overboard, and was lost. Soon afterward a deck-hand on the *Dean* began beating his wife, when her brother interfered, and a fight ensued, in which the brother fractured the husband's skull.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Burglars entered FOGUE'S dry-goods store Sunday, and stole goods valued at $6,000....Three arrests have been made in the Murray murder case at Newport. The parties will have a hearing today.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE.

Loss of Life on Lake Erie—Vessels Wrecked and Cargoes Destroyed.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 1.—The bark *Sir E. V. Head*, of St. Catherines, Ontario, Capt. THOS. READ, with a cargo of coal and crew of six men, bound to Toronto, left Cleveland, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday. She passed here about noon, yesterday, leaking badly, and went ashore about eighteen miles east of here at 2 o'clock P. M. One of the crew was washed overboard. The Captain and the rest of the crew took to the boat, and when about half way to the shore the boat was swamped and three more of the crew drowned. The names of the lost are THOMAS OSTROM, GEO. KAILS and GEO. JOHNSON, of St. Catherines, and one man unknown, who stopped at Cleveland. It is supposed that the vessel will be a total loss. Capt. READ reports another vessel wrecked below the Head, and that the entire crew is supposed to have been lost.

PICTON, Ontario, Nov. 1.—The schooner *Jessie*, of Port Stanlo, is ashore on the north side of Salmon Point and going to pieces. Her cargo of wheat is washing ashore. All hands will be lost. One man can be seen clinging to the rigging. Several attempts have been made to launch boats, but such a tremendous sea is running it would be impossible to reach the wreck.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Nov. 1.—A vessel, supposed to be the schooner *Mary Ann Rankin*, of Buffalo, was on Sugar Loaf Point yesterday, breaking up. It was feared that the crew would all be lost. Three men belonging to the harbor lost their lives in attempting to reach her in a life-boat. A life-boat is coming from Buffalo, when another attempt will be made to reach her.

PORT ELGIN, Ontario, Oct. 31.—The schooner *W. W. Grant*, of Port Burwell, is ashore, with 5,000 bushels of barley. The vessel and grain are insured.

PORT BURWELL, Oct. 31.—A strong gale prevails here. The schooner *Levisthan* is ashore, and will be likely to become a total loss.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—The schooner *Parthenay*, of Philadelphia, from Boston, went ashore on Charlestown Beach at 4 o'clock A. M. of the 31st October, during a gale, and became a total loss. The crew were saved. One man was badly injured by falling from the rigging to the deck.

Wrecks in Long Island Sound—The Captain and Crew of a Schooner, but One, Drowned.

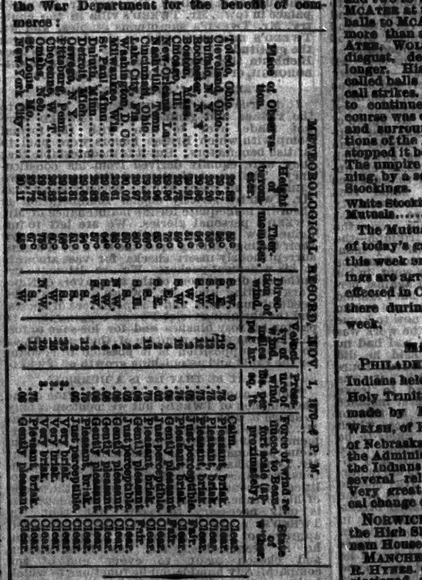
HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 1.—The schooner *J. G. Baldwin*, from Middleton, went ashore on New Saybrook Beach, early in the morning of Monday. The vessel is going to pieces, but the crew are saved. The cargo consisted of coal. The schooner *G. R. Nelson*, from New-York, went ashore on Long Sand Shoal, near Corn-field Light-ship, Monday night, at 9 o'clock. At 5 o'clock, Tuesday morning, Capt. J. G. ADAMS, of Greenpoint, N. Y., was taken from the rigging by a life-boat sent by the light-ship, but he died before reaching the ship. W. B. BERRY, mate, and seamen GERMON, MARTIN, HURTER and COWEN, were drowned. E. BRUNO, the only one of the crew that was saved, was taken from the rigging by the life-boat. The vessel is a total loss.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—The brig *Burns*, of New-York, from Portland, sunk yesterday in fifteen fathoms of water. The crew were in an open boat thirty-six hours, when they were picked up and landed at Newport today.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

First Daily Bulletin from the War Department—The Wind and Weather Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following is the first daily meteorological record issued by the War Department for the benefit of commerce:



FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration at Dover, N. H.—Starch Factory Burned in Ohio.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 1.—The large shoe manufactory of JOHN E. GOODWIN & Co., with its contents, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames extended to a smaller shoe factory belonging to the same firm, and thence to the old Catholic Church and a building occupied by C. E. and S. C. HAYES, and finally to the new Catholic Church, in course of erection, and the priests' residence, all of which were destroyed. A high wind prevailed, and flakes of fire were carried a long distance, setting the roofs of neighboring buildings ablaze. GOODWIN & Co. were insured for $27,000 on their stock; the building, owned by Deacon BENJ. PRAY, was insured for $4,000. The Catholic churches were uninsured.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The starch factory of GEO. FOX, at Lockland, ten miles north of Cincinnati, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $80,000; insured for $40,000. From sixty to eighty operatives are thrown out of employment by the fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Elgin nut and nut-tap factory, and the agricultural warehouse of HOOLAND & DOUGHERTY, at Elgin, Illinois, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $60,000; half insured.

Opening of the Virginia State Fair—Short Speech by Jeff. Davis.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1.—The State Fair opened today. The President, Major L. T. SUTHERLIN, made a short address of welcome, in which he congratulated the audience upon the presence of so many visitors from the North, and said Virginia would welcome them as settlers within her borders. JEFFERSON DAVIS being here was loudly called for, and he made a brief address. He alluded to the fact that when he was last on the ground it presented a military appearance, and now presented a very different scene. He said he was always glad to meet the citizens of Richmond, a city bound to his memory by many ties. He was pleased to have an opportunity of meeting the sons of Virginia, the sons of those who had made the State great, and who themselves had contributed to its greatness. He thought, however, that it would be manifestly inappropriate for him to say more than to thank them for their call upon him and to express his pleasure at meeting them.

Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, and other Ex-Confederate Generals, were on the ground. The attendance was good.

BASE-BALL.

Great Game Between the White Stockings and Mutuals—A Wrangle in the Last Inning—The Chicago Club Declared the Winner 7 to 5.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The long-looked-for game of base-ball between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Mutuals, of New-York, was played this afternoon at Dexter Park. The attendance was immense. The weather was pleasant, and a strong wind prevailed during the greater portion of the game. THOMAS FOLEY, of the Forest City Club, of Rockford, was selected umpire. The game commenced promptly at 2:35 P. M., the Mutuals at the bat.

FIRST INNING.—HATFIELD was first to face PINKHAM'S left hand delivery. A life was given him by KING'S muff of a foul ball, but he failed to reach first base, CUTHBERT taking in the high fly at centre field. DUFFY cared for EGGLERS' short hit, and after TRACEY had misjudged PATTERSON'S long hit to left field, NELSON sent a beauty into CUTHBERT'S hands. All out. No runs.

MCATER opened for the White Stockings, reaching his first on HATFIELD'S muff, on a short grounder. After CHARLEY MILLS had dropped his easy fly, McATER stole to second base on CHADWICK'S intentional drop of a fairly pitched ball, which the latter picked up and sent to HIGHAM, at second, but the latter muffed, giving McATER his third, whence after WOOD had fouled out to E. MILLS, he was brought home on FLYNN'S short grounder to HATFIELD, which was passed to first. In the meantime CUTHBERT had reached first base, stole to second, and got his third on HATFIELD'S muff of TRACEY'S easy fly, and then got home through C. MILLS' slow handling of the ball. TRACEY also crossed the home plate by MILLS' carelessness, adorning the third run; but none were earned. KING reached second base, but was left there by MEYERLEE, who went out at first.

In second, third and fourth innings, blanks were given to the Mutuals, while they administered the same to the White Stockings in the second and third innings, the latter scoring three runs in fourth, made by MEYERLEE, DUFFY and McATER. Up to this time the game had been a fast one, quick work distinguishing each inning in spite of several loose plays.

In the fifth inning a slasher from CHARLEY MILLS got to first base before him, but passed balls by KING and a muff by DUFFY let in three men—EGGLER, WOLTERS and HIGHAM. Score—6 to 3 in favor of Chicago. A couple of whitewashes were exchanged on the sixth and seventh innings. In the eighth inning the Mutuals got 2 runs through CUTHBERT'S muff of an easy fly. PINKHAM scored the run for the White Stockings by a liner over the third, which PATTERSON ran for, but muffed, by trying to take it in one hand.

NINTH INNING.—This inning was opened amid much excitement, the score standing 7 to 5 against the Mutuals, but they took the bat resolutely. HIGHAM led off by sending a hot one to MEYERLEE which he stopped nicely but threw badly, enabling the latter to reach second base, whence he went to third and home on KING'S failure to stop two low pitches. HATFIELD, who had batted and fielded poorly thus far, got his first through DUFFY'S muff, went for third on passed balls, and home on EGGLER'S safe hit, and brought the scores to a tie. DUFFY made another muff of NELSON'S easy fly, who got third on MILLS' splendid drive to right centre-field and came home on MEYERLEE'S slow handling of MARTIN'S slow hit. Thus encouraged, the Mutuals made some slashing drives, scoring 6 tallies. The Mutuals were jubilant, for it felt that victory could not be wrested from them at so late a juncture, but the White Stockings were stubborn. FLYNN first took the bat and waited for a fair ball. WOLTERS was a little irritated, and pitched beyond the striker's reach, and FLYNN got first base on called balls, went to second on passed balls, and then to third. MEYERLEE waited for a fair ball so long that WOLTERS left his position and appealed to the umpire, but received no satisfaction. The umpire soon sent MEYERLEE to first on called balls. The bases were all full, with but one man out, and six runs to tie the game. PINKHAM sent a safe grounder past HATFIELD, bringing in FLYNN and KING, and sending MEYERLEE to second base, whence he was brought home by DUFFY. PINKHAM came in on two badly dropped balls by CHARLEY MILLS. Only one more run needed to tie, and two to win. DUFFY was on first base, and MCATER at the bat. WOLTERS pitched several balls to MCATER, who waited. After delivering more than a dozen, none of which suited MCATER, WOLTERS threw down the ball in disgust, declaring he would not pitch any longer. His complaint was that the umpire called balls on him unjustly, and neglected to call strikes. Several of the Mutuals begged him to continue, but he refused. The crowd of course was excited, broke over the boundaries and surrounded the players, despite the exertions of the Police. Before the wrangle could be stopped it became dark and the game must stop. The umpire decided the game on the eighth inning, by a score of 7 to 5, in favor of the White Stockings. The following is the score:

White Stockings	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—7
Mutuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5

The Mutuals being dissatisfied with the result of today's game, wish to have another test game this week on neutral ground. The White Stockings are agreeable, and if arrangements can be effected in Cincinnati, the final contest will occur there during the latter portion of the present week.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The friends of the Indians held a very large meeting, last night, in Holy Trinity Church, in this city. Speeches were made by Bishop STEVENS and Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, of Philadelphia, and Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska, strongly approving of the policy of the Administration in committing the control of the Indians in the West into the hands of the several religious denominations of the land. Very great interest was manifested in this radical change of the treatment of the Indians.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 1.—PRESCOTT MAY, the High Sheriff of Windham, died at the Putnam House, last evening, of apoplexy.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 1.—Capt. JOHN R. HYNES, of the United States Army, recently stationed at San Antonio, Texas, died here today, of consumption, aged thirty-four years. He served through the war as Lieutenant and Captain in the Third New-Hampshire Volunteers.

BATH, Me., Nov. 1.—EDWARD HODGKINS, an old and prominent merchant of this city, died suddenly last night. He was seventy-one years of age.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1.—There was a slight frost here last night.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The bids for the construction of the Fredericks Railroad was opened yesterday and are being classified. An allotment will be made at Alexandria within ten days.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The store of HOYT, ADAMS & Co., was robbed of $2,000 worth of silks and gloves last night.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 1.—"All Saints Day

governed by universal suffrage has always to be conciliated." KARL BLIND shows from the recorded statements of French Republican Generals of the time of the first revolution that the possession of Luxembourg is equivalent to a whole army. Luxembourg, he adds, was a province of the German Empire and of the Bund; it is as much German as Prussia herself, or Saxe-Meiningen, or Liechtenstein. He asks ERNEST RENAN whether he does not see the "intolerable arrogance" involved in a demand made upon Germany to "throw a portion of her national territory astraddle to France, so as to conciliate a "superficial public opinion" prevailing there. What would Germany then have to do, supposing France had done just as she has against her? On his part, KARL BLIND declares he cannot see that France—which M. RENAN called a "providential organ of God for the maintenance of the intellectual life of humanity"—would "cease to exist" if provinces originally German, which have been intellectually stunted by the forcible imposition of a foreign language, were once more enabled to receive a full education in the original mother tongue of their people. The German writer concludes: "For the sake of the Republic, of which ERNEST RENAN does not speak a single word in his long letter—for the sake of the Republic, we deeply deplore this estrangement between the French and German nations. But not ours is the fault; and German Democrats have no more ardent wish than to see this terrible war soon ended, so as to allow the work of freedom to be assumed on both sides."

FRANCE

In a Cellar at Strasbourg—An Inhabitant's Sad Experience.

A French paper gives the following account of the experiences of one of the inhabitants of Strasbourg during the siege: "I had been established in Strasbourg for many years, and my affairs had never been so prosperous as they were when the war broke out. On the approach of the enemy I sent away my wife and family, but could not leave my warehouses and shops, lest when the town was taken they should be given up to pillage. The first eight days all went well, the quarter I inhabited seemed to be spared; but on the ninth day a shell exploded in front of my house and broke all the windows on the ground floor. I thought it prudent from that time to take refuge in my cellar. I had some provisions there, so that I seldom went out of it. I spent my days and evenings in reading, little thinking what was about to befall me. On Saturday, the 10th, about mid-day, while I was taking a meal, I heard a tremendous noise overhead. I ran to the stairs to ascertain the amount of damage doubtless caused by a shell falling into my house. I drew back terrified. The entrance of the cellar was stopped up by portions of the wall. The house had fallen in, and I was buried alive. What passed through my mind in the twenty-four hours following I can not adequately describe. I had fits of dumb anger, to which general exhaustion succeeded. By degrees I came to myself, for I must confess I completely lost my head; I collected my ideas, and thought I remembered having during the day heard some noise in the cellar. I felt my way to the piece of furniture on which I believed I had placed it, and by good fortune there it was. I lighted it instantly. It was then that I realized my true situation; all round me there were ruins; the staircase no longer existed; I could no longer deceive myself; the house had fallen in, and the cellar was to be my tomb. To clear the rubbish on that side was my only hope, and I began it with the fury of despair. Every brick I took away made others fall; the walls crumbled continually, and I was from one moment to another threatened with destruction by the ruins. Then my lamp went out for want of oil, and for a time I gave up all hope; but the instinct of self-preservation prevailed, and I set to work again in a sort of rage. I had been working, as it seemed to me, more than two days, when the ceiling suddenly fell in; a brick struck me on the head, and I fainted. How long I remained insensible I cannot tell. When I reopened my eyes I perceived an opening above my head; the stars were shining; it was night. I suffered horribly, and dared not move for fear of producing a fresh fall of masonry. I waited for day in mortal anxiety. As soon as I could realize my position hope returned. I re-made a portion of the rubbish all round me, and, clinging to a beam of the ceiling, I raised myself out of this cellar which had so nearly been my grave. Once out of it, I again gave way. When I came to myself once more, I crouched down among the ruins of my abode and wept for more than two hours. I had spent four days in that cellar. I went into it without one gray hair, and now it is quite white, I have aged more than twenty years in four days. As for my shops, all are burnt. I had worked for ten years to set up my family in comfort. My wife and I looked for an old age exempt from care; now all must begin over again, and I see no prospect of anything but misery for our future days."

Suicide of Judge Delevaux.

Judge DELESVAUX, once the terror of the Parisian journalists, (says a correspondent of the London *Echo*,) and who for his never-failing ingenuity in framing reasons for a conviction in every Press case brought before him, was promoted in the latter days of the Empire from the Tribunal of Correctional Police to the Presidency of a Civil Chamber, has committed suicide. The news is brought from Paris by balloon, and long details are given in the *Peuple Souverain*. Before destroying himself, he sat up all night writing. At 3 o'clock in the morning, his valet, who had lived with him for twenty-four years, seeing a light in his bedroom, opened the door, and took the liberty of recommending his master to go to bed. The Judge said "Presently," and dismissed the servant in a peremptory tone, which he was not in the habit of using towards him. The man was shocked to see how deadly pale the Judge looked, and this was the more remarkable because he had a red, scorbutic face. At 6 o'clock, having remained at his desk all the time, M. DELESVAUX rang for his servant, gave him a packet of letters, which he said he was to deliver to their address, and told him to let nobody disturb him. A few minutes later a report of a shot was heard, and M. DELESVAUX was found with his head bathed in blood, and quite dead. Some of the letters will probably reveal the motives for the act. Judge DELESVAUX, who was raised to the bench for the zeal which he displayed as a Commissary of Police at the *coup 'd état*, was a lonely man, and scarcely ever went into society.

ITALIAN ROME.

Cardinal Antonelli's Protest Against the Invasion.

FROM THE VATICAN, Sept. 20, 1870.

Your Excellency is well acquainted with the fact of the violent seizure of the greater part of the States of the Church made in June, 1859, and in the September of the following year by the Government now installed at Florence. Equally matter of notoriety are the solemn reclamations and protests of the Holy See against that sacrilegious spoliation; reclamations and protests made either by allocutions pronounced in Consistory and published in documents addressed in other forms in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff by the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See.

The invading Government would assuredly not have failed to complete its sacrilegious spoliation if the French Government, well it formed as to its ambitious projects, had not arrested them by taking under its protection the City of Rome and the territory still remaining by keeping a garrison there. But, as a consequence of certain compacts entered into between the French Government and that of Florence, compacts by which it was supposed that the conservation and tranquillity of the dominions yet left to the Holy See would be secured, the French troops were withdrawn. These Conventions, however, were not respected, and in September, 1867, some irregular bodies of men, urged forward by secret impulses, threw themselves upon the Pontifical territory with the perverse design of surprising and occupying Rome. Then it was that the French troops returned, and, leading a strong-handed succor to our faithful soldiers, who had already fought successfully against the invasion, they achieved on the plain of Mentana the repression of the audacious invaders, and caused the complete failure of their iniquitous designs.

Subsequently, however, the French Government having withdrawn its troops on the occasion of the declaration of war against Prussia, did not neglect to remind the Government of Florence of the engagements which it had contracted by the Convention specified above, and to obtain from that Government the most formal assurances on the subject. But the fortune of war having been unfavorable to France, the Government of Florence, taking advantage of those reverses to the prejudice of the agreement it had entered into, took the disloyal resolution to send an overpowering army to complete the spoliation of the dominions of the Holy See; although perfect tranquillity reigned throughout them in spite of very active instigations made from without, and in spite of the spontaneous and continual demonstration of fidelity, attachment and filial affection to the augmost person of the Holy Father that were made in all parts, and especially at Rome.

Before perpetrating this last act of terrible injustice, the Count POMPEO DI SAN MARTINO was sent to Rome as the bearer of a letter written by King VICTOR EMMANUEL to the Holy Father. This letter stated that the Government of Florence, not being able to restrain the ardor of the national aspirations nor the agitation of the "party of action," as it is called, found itself forced to occupy Rome and the territory yet remaining annexed to it. Your Excellency can easily imagine the profound grief and indignation which filled the heart of the Holy Father when this startling declaration was made to him. Nevertheless, unshaken in the fulfillment of his sacred duties, and fully trusting in Divine Providence, he resolutely rejected every proposal for accommodation, forasmuch as he is well persuaded that if the foreign power so it was pleased to him by his predecessors.

In view of that fact, which has been brought to pass under the eyes of all Europe, and by which the most sacred principles of law and right, and especially those of the law of nations, are trampled under foot, His Holiness has commanded the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to remonstrate and protest loudly, and the undersigned does hereby, in the sacred name of His Holiness, remonstrate and protest against the unworthy and sacrilegious spoliation of the dominions of the Holy See which has lately been brought to pass; and he at the same time declares the King and his Government to be responsible for all the mischiefs that have resulted or shall result to the Holy See, and to the subjects of the Pontifical Power, from that violent and sacrilegious usurpation.

In conclusion, I have the command from His Holiness to declare, and the undersigned does hereby declare, in the name of His Holiness, that such usurpation is devoid of all effect, is null and invalid, and that it can never convey any prejudice to the indisputable and lawful rights of dominion and of possession, whether of the Holy Father himself or of his successors (is perpetuity) and although the exercise of those rights may be forcibly prevented and hindered, yet His Holiness both knows his rights, and intends to conserve them intact, and re-enter at the proper time into their actual possession.

In apprising your Excellency officially, by command of the Holy Father, of the deplorable event that has just taken place, and of the protests and remonstrances which necessarily follow it, in order that your Excellency may be enabled to bring the whole matter to the knowledge of your Government, the undersigned Cardinal Secretary cherishes the persuasion that your Government will be pleased to take into its earnest consideration the interests of the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church, now and henceforward placed in such circumstances that he is unable to exercise his spiritual authority with that full liberty and entire independence which are indispensable for it.

Having now carried into effect the commands of the Supreme Pontiff, it only remains that I subscribe myself, &c.

J. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

Another Mortara Case—Kidnapping of a Jewish Child.

Rome (Oct. 10) Correspondence London Daily News.

The newly-established police authorities of the Italian Government have just succeeded in repairing, though in a very slight degree, one of the most abominable outrages of the Papal Government. The stealing of Jewish children, the baptizing and bringing them up as Catholics, in spite of the passionate, nay, frantic resistance of the parents, would, doubtless, have become in Rome as completely organized as baby-farming has been in some other places, if the notorious case of the boy MORTARA had not called forth the protests of more than one European Power. But the case of young MORTARA was not the sole iniquity of the same kind perpetrated by the Priests in Rome under the protection of the French troops, then stationed here. Six years ago a Jewish boy, GIUSEPPA COME, then 9 years old, was kidnapped (the theft was perpetrated on the 25th July, 1864) by the Priests of the Catecumeni—the shoe-maker to whom the poor child had been bound as an apprentice having yielded to the suggestion of a relative, a Priest, and given the boy up to be made, without the knowledge of his parents, a Catholic convert. On that day the parents vainly expected the return in the evening of the boy to his own home; they became alarmed; they inquired about him of the shoe-maker, who professed utter ignorance; they searched everywhere, asked of every one likely to know or hear anything of the child, but all in vain, until at last the shoemaker, certain of the protection of the Papal Police, admitted that he had given the child into the hands of the priests. The poor mother flew to the establishment of the Catecumeni, and entreated that she might be allowed to see her child, but she was not allowed to cross the threshold, and from the agony of the bereavement she soon lost her senses. Some time before becoming quite distracted, she was allowed one day to remain for hours opposite the building in which she knew her boy to be immured. This proceeding was regarded as offensive by the Papal authorities. They seized her and threw her into prison. At this stage, when she had become quite frantic, the representative of the French Government at Rome (M. Rayneval) was appealed, for the credit of that Government, in the face of civilized Europe, to interfere, and his interference led to FORTUNATA COME'S release. The whole family then emigrated to Leghorn, where through the happy effects of a skillful and soothing treatment, the poor mother, though ever since terribly broken down in her general health, became restored to reason.

GARIBALDI.

The General at Tours—A Journalist's Interview with Him.

Tours (Oct. 19) Correspondence London Times.

GARIBALDI, since his arrival here, has been reported ill and desirous of repose, but, hearing that he was likely soon to leave Tours, I went this morning to see him. I found him in a small room at the Prefecture, of which the windows look out on the venerable garden of that building. One of the Ministers was just leaving the room, and only one person was with him. He struck me as looking older than when I last saw him, now, I think, about three years ago, in Florence—a few more lines added to the furrows which the hardships and sufferings of an eventful life have plowed in his benevolent countenance—but not more infirm, and he spoke in his usual clear, cheerful tones of the past, the present, and even of the future. He was not in pain, and he hopes he still has vigor left to render some service to a cause which, so short a time ago, none would have dreamed of his being found sustaining. But it is a Republican cause, as well as that of the unfortunate and comparatively feeble, and either consideration might suffice to enlist him in it. He had not been fatigued by his journey; the railway company had put a commodious saloon carriage at his disposal, and had travelled at his pace. He had no difficulty in getting away from Caprera. Up to a short time before his departure the island was strictly guarded. An Italian corvette and a number of smaller vessels cruised around it, troops had been landed and encamped, and he could see by their tents as he lay in his bed. All these precautions suddenly ceased, and when the Roman business was over, and he was free to go where he listed—fortunately, perhaps, for him, for he was determined, under any circumstances, to quit the island. He spoke of Rome, and of the great event that has just happened there, and with which as another time the whole world would have rung, but which now seems to have passed comparatively unnoticed, amid the clang of arms that deafens Europe, and the streams of blood that redden its soil. He traced the similarity between the fall of the Pope and that of NAPOLEON, each occurring on the morrow of what seemed a great triumph—the Encyclical and the *plebiscite*. When I mentioned LAMARMORA's having gone to Rome, he smiled and said little; it is not his wont, in his ordinary conversation, to inveigh against persons whom he dislikes or distrusts; but I fancied I could read his thoughts and it occurred to him that the hero of Custozza was sent now to Rome as he had been to Naples, when the work was done, to shine in the laurels he had had no share in achieving. GARIBALDI said he did not know whether he should leave Tours to-night, as had been reported; it was not yet settled, but he expected to leave very soon, and probably, in the first instance for Macon. His command is to be that of Frontiers-Troops in the East of France, which will, of course, be not very formidable, but serve them by taking under its protection the City of Rome and the territory still remaining by keeping a garrison there. But, as a consequence of certain compacts entered into between the French Government and that of Florence, compacts by which it was supposed that the conservation and tranquillity of the dominions yet left to the Holy See would be secured, the French troops were withdrawn. These Conventions, however, were not respected, and in September, 1867, some irregular bodies of men, urged forward by secret impulses, threw themselves upon the Pontifical territory with the perverse design of surprising and occupying Rome. Then it was that the French troops returned, and, leading a strong-handed succor to our faithful soldiers, who had already fought successfully against the invasion, they achieved on the plain of Mentana the repression of the audacious invaders, and caused the complete failure of their iniquitous designs.

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In view of that fact, which has been brought to pass under the eyes of all Europe, and by

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The New-York Times, Wednesday, November 2, 1870.

"THE WORLD'S" PORTRAITS OF THE RING.

No. 1.—Mr. Tweed.

The following sketches of Mr. TWEED, forming almost a complete biography of his life, are taken from a paper which ought to know all about him—the New-York *World*. They may therefore be accepted as authentic:—

HOW MR. TWEED MAKES HIS MONEY.

Senator TWEED's treachery to the City, by increasing whose taxes he has become "one of its heaviest tax-payers," inspires a resentment which every honest Democrat in New-York will share with their faithful representatives in the Senate and Assembly. Here we see, plundered by him and such as him in all open and public, in all private and dishonest ways. He thrives on percentages of pilfering, grows rich on the distributed dividends of rascality. His extortions are as boundless in their sum, as in their ingenuity. Streets unopened profit him; streets opened put money in his purse. Paving an avenue with a poultice enriches him; taking off the poultice increases his wealth. His rapacity, like the trunk of an elephant, with equal skill twists a fortune out of the Broadway widening and picks up dishonest pennies in the Bowery. And the system which shields, fosters, and protects him and his rapacious tribe he refuses to reform altogether, or consents to reform in part only long enough to betray those who believed his word.—*World, March 29, 1870.*

HIS SABBATH FESTIVITIES.

The decencies of the Ring are of a piece with its morals. Mr. TWEED passes his Sundays drinking punch in a stable. But that employment is so much more innocuous than his usual course of life, that perhaps we ought to congratulate him on his improvement, and commend him permanently to transfer his powers of absorption from charters to champagne.—*April 4.*

HIS WONDERFUL PUNCH-BOWL.

Mr. TWEED has a punch-bowl, valuable, curious; only equalled by that of the Vigilance in California. But it is not so curiously wrought as the Ring under his finger, and not nearly so valuable as the presents unconscionably made him by the tax-payers of New-York.—*April 4.*

JENKINS ON "PALATIAL STABLES."

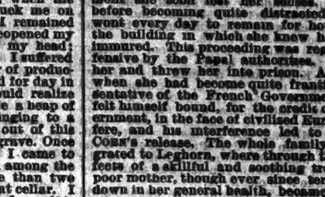
Mr. TWEED was worth less than nothing when he took to the trade of politics, for he was a bankrupt. Now he has great possessions, estimated all the way from $5,000,000 to twice as much. We are sorry for him to be able to give his own estimate, but unluckily he returns no income. But at least he is rich enough to own a gorgeous house in town and a sumptuous seat in the country, a stud of horses, and a set of palatial stables.—*March 31.*

PERHAPS HE IS A SWINDLER?

The results of Messrs. SWEENY and TWEED's administration has clearly been to decrease the public revenues by the amount of their own gains, minus the legitimate incomes of their employments, and to make much greater sums than they have parted with to their accomplices of the Radical legislative Ring to secure a continuance of their power. That is to say, they have, in a more or less circuitous manner, *swindled* the public to that extent.—*March 31.*

OR AT LEAST AN ARTFUL DODGER.

Mr. TWEED, according to his own account, or rather—which we admit to be an entirely different matter—according to the *Sun's* account of his own account, "has never held any office," and sees a murderer in every man who expresses disapproval of his conduct in becoming "one of the largest tax-payers in New-York" by enlarging other people's taxes. "Mark my words," he says, or the *Sun* says he says, "O'BRIEN and MORRISSEY are disappointed men. They will sneer upon, the shallest pretext for assassination. This is truly awful. "Gentlemen," remarked a person not altogether unlike Mr. TWEED, when his opponent pulled his own ace out of his own



WAY TO PAY OUR TAXES.

Cuba—there is no other City in the world where the tax-payers would be specific enough to be numerous and so rich as here—under the sway of universal suffrage. Take TWEED. When that great man first offered himself for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens he was deep in debt. Notwithstanding this drawback and the further disadvantage that the income of the placed which he has filled is barely sufficient for a comfortable maintenance, Mr. TWEED has shown that generosity and right feeling of his fellow-citizens he makes good to him the losses which he sustains by devoting himself to their service instead of his private emolument. He scorned to count the cost when the commonwealth demanded his devotion. In the event has proved that he has not trusted in vain.

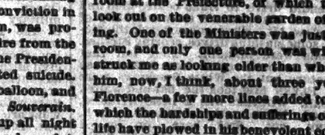
HIS NATIVE MODESTY.

Mr. TWEED's native modesty shrinks from publishing abroad the exact extent of his present wealth, or the exact means by which it was acquired. His generosity would revolt even at the partial publicity of the income lists. We are left upon the boundless ocean of conjecture, but we do know from his own reluctant lips that this public servant, who entered the public service a bankrupt, has become, by an entire devotion to the public good, "one of the largest tax-payers in New-York." His influence is so extensive with his cash. The docile Legislature sits at his feet, as Saul at the feet of Gamaliel, and waits, in reverent inactivity, for his signal before proceeding to action.

"Returned by his nod the stream of honor flows!
His smile alone security bestows."

THE "MARLBOROUGH" OF AMERICA.

Are we to ignore so shining an example of the gratitude of republics? Does not Mr. TWEED, in his town, Mr. TWEED's villa in the country, Mr. TWEED's magnificent stables, and Mr. TWEED's numerous stud as plainly show forth



It is true that the honors paid to the Duke of Marlborough were not made over to him with the formal pomp with which British honors were conferred on British benefactors. But it is incontestable that they were equally derived from his constituency. The exact manner of the operation we cannot in all cases know. We only know that Mr. TWEED's strictly official remuneration absurdly inadequate to the maintenance of Mr. TWEED's personal glories. We are left to imagine how grateful constituents, overcome by their feelings, falling upon the neck of TWEED surreptitiously insert checks for vast amounts in his waistcoat pockets. We are driven to hypothetical dispositions of the tax-payers of New-York waiting upon Mr. TWEED to remind the deeds of mansions and the pedigrees of horses, and the shrinking violet TWEED begging them to pardon his rosy blushes and for his sake to forbear making public mention of their act. Upon no other supposition is it possible to account for the rapid and astonishing growth of TWEED.

CAN IT BE THAT HE IS A HUMBUG?

There is another pretended explanation of the phenomenon of TWEED; but we mention it only to spurn it with horror and disgust. It is true Mr. TWEED has prostituted his public employments to his private ends. In fact, some of his previous persons have gone so far as to say that Mr. TWEED has, by various more or less circuitous paths, swindled the City which has put his political eminence in it disgraceful out of the way of his fortune. In confutation of such sneers, it is only necessary to point out that Mr. TWEED's course has met the unqualified approval of his constituency, to which alone he is responsible. He has been re-elected and chosen again to every one of his comparatively humble public functions to which he has aspired. We are asked to accept the incredible assumption that the voters of the tax-payers of the City of New-York are so stupid or factious that they insist upon renewing the exposed of betrayed trusts, and granting office to a man whose whole incumbency of it has been spent in the successful effort of devising new modes for swindling them.

OF COURSE NOT.

No! Mr. TWEED's wealth is honorable wealth, and it proves that republics are not ungrateful. When foreign royalists point us to the Wellingtons and the Marlboroughs, on whom

"Lavish honor showered all her stars
And affluent fortune emptied all her horn,"

with the stale old sneer, we can hereafter briefly confute them by proudly pointing to our TWEED.—*World, April 1.*

The San Francisco Mercantile Library Lottery—A Wall-Street Broker Draws the First Prize.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in Wall-street, yesterday, by the announcement of the drawing of the Mercantile Library lottery of San Francisco. The Association, being desirous of paying off the debt, started a lottery, selling 100,000 tickets at $5 each, and offering $600,000 in prizes. Some of these tickets found their way to this City, and a few were purchased by brokers in Wall-street and vicinity. One ticket, numbered 154,077, was bought originally by Mr. MENDAL, of M. MARX & Co., Wall-street. After holding it a few days, Mr. MENDAL sold it to Mr. FRANCIS HELMAN, of the firm of J. W. SELIGMAN & Co., brokers, at the corner of Broad-street and Exchange-place, for $5. Yesterday morning, the announcement was made that his ticket had drawn the prize of $100,000 in gold, and the "Street" was wild with excitement for a short time, every holder of a ticket anxiously inquiring what luck he had had. Two brokers—Messrs. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD and Mr. NEILSON—bought a ticket jointly, and their purchase drew $11,000. No other Wall-street operator is known to have been among the fortunate ones, though a prominent gold broker holds 154,077, which he hopes may draw something, from its close proximity to the lucky ticket. Mrs. DAN. DREW, it is said, is the happy holder of a ticket drawing $1,000.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Trial of a Repeater in the Circuit Court—Motion to Quash the Indictment Denied—A Demurrer Entered—Argument on the Constitutionality of the Law.

The proceedings at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, were entirely devoted to the discussion of legal questions connected with the indictment of TERENCE QUINN, an ex-convict, accused of registering in a fraudulent manner in the Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward. Judge WOODRUFF presided at the opening of the Court, but Judge BLATCHFORD, of the District Court, joined him on the Bench during the day. District-Attorney NOAH DAVIS appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was represented by Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON CURTIS, of Boston, as senior counsel, and by Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON and others, who are said to have received a general retainer from the Ring for defending men indicted under the United States Election law for registry frauds, &c.

After mentioning that he had been obliged to ask Judge BENEDICT to open the October Term of the Court in consequence of his indisposition, Judge WOODRUFF announced that he had been relieved of his indisposition, and was enabled to request Judge BENEDICT to resume the business of his own Court. He was not able to say when he could dispose of pressing criminal business. He had not heard from the District-Attorney on the subject, but he would, at the earliest possible moment, apprise the Bar of the order of business to be proceeded with hereafter. The conviction on his mind now was that he would take up the calendar of appeals, perhaps next week, and in that event he should excuse the jury from attendance for the same period, with a view to take up the jury calendar at a time more remote. He made this announcement as the most definite one he could make to the Bar.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—I desire to move the indictment against TERENCE QUINN.

Judge WOODRUFF—Let the defendant be called.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—He has not yet pleaded.

Judge WOODRUFF—What is the charge against him?

Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS—It is an indictment under the Election law.

Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON—As his counsel I have some suggestions to make to the Court before any other proceeding or step be taken. The learned District-Attorney called on the Court to direct this defendant and others to plead on the 27th of October in this Court, Judge BENEDICT presiding. This is one of a number of indictments found under the late act of Congress, passed the 31st of May, 1870, I think, and provides for the punishment of offenses committed against the Registry act of the State of New-York. It was suggested to Judge BENEDICT that grave constitutional questions would arise as to the validity of that act on the ground that it suppresses a citizen's right to vote. Upon that suggestion he felt that it would be proper to have the Court so constituted as to have a quorum of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, now in session, where those questions, whatever they may be, may be heard and discussed at an early day. I will add that this indictment, among others, was found on the 26th of October. Counsel had put into their hands copies of the Rolls, and the copies are now here. We were thinking we would be called upon to raise those questions, and he proposes to raise them in such a way as the Court may indicate, that they may be speedily and surely decided. If this is held to be good law, we desire to know whether a party can suffer for an offense like it, and whether he can suffer a life-long imprisonment for the same act under the State law. My learned associates have come here on no understanding that we were to try the case on the merits or on the facts, but to present these questions to the Court.

Judge WOODRUFF said the Court would not advise counsel for the defendant as to the course to take in raising questions to be discussed in regard to this indictment. For the present it seemed quite sufficient to say that until the case was put in some condition to be dealt with by the Court, there was no occasion to call on the District-Attorney, or any one else, to reply to what counsel for the defense suggested.

Mr. STOUGHTON observed that this was the view of the counsel. He did not want to take up the time of the Court, or trifle with it. If the Court was constituted, a certificate of division would be given, so that the question might be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. They might demur to the indictment to raise the question, but if there be only a single Judge it gave them no right to appeal. If they moved to quash the indictment, it had been held by the Supreme Court that they would not hear him in a motion to quash rested, to a certain extent, in the discretion of the Court. That was the reason they felt, until they knew the Court was constituted, that they should not be called upon to plead. There might be a simple question as to the constitution of the Grand Jury, and if they desired to present the question to the Court, that was the only way they could do it. They had not any Grand Jury in the Court.

The District-Attorney moved for the Government in these cases, and gave notice for a speedy trial of these cases, and gave notice for a speedy trial, interposing the demurrer should receive final judgment in case the demurrer was not sustained. All objections that could be made as to the validity of the law were open to discussion at direct of judgment if there should be a conviction, and therefore there was no necessity for delay.

Subsequently a motion was made to quash the indictment, on the ground that the Grand Jury was not properly constituted. Judge WOODRUFF sent for Judge BLATCHFORD, who took a seat with him on the Bench.

Mr. STOUGHTON said he was in possession of an affidavit sworn to by QUINN, the prisoner, in which the latter swears, on information and belief, that Mr. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court, and Mr. KENNETH C. WHITE, Clerk of the Circuit Court, took some of the names for the Grand Jury out of the directory. He held that this was not the usual practice of the Court.

District-Attorney DAVIS replied that no motion of the character made could be predicated on a mere affidavit. The Court could not go behind the record, and there was nothing on the record to show that the Grand Jury had been improperly called.

The Court denied the motion, contending that the grounds stated in the affidavit were insufficient. If the indictment were to be quashed, it should be by some well-founded plea in abatement.

Mr. CURTIS demurred to the indictment on the grounds that the act of May 31, 1870, in so far as it referred to punishment by the United States, of crimes consisting of offenses, so made by State laws, in reference to the registry of votes, is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and is, therefore, inoperative and void; and that, in any event, the indictment does not state facts constituting an offense under the act of Congress aforesaid. Counsel said the indictment contained thirteen counts, charging, in various forms, offenses against the act of May 31, 1870. All the offenses were in reference to registration preparatory to an election in this City at which members of Congress were to be chosen. It was impossible to understand the law or to apply it in any interpretation without going outside of its terms. You might look in vain through all the statute books of the United States for any system of registration of voters. Congress never had enacted such a system, nor had any officers of registration or registration law. If it had the power to enact such a law, it had never done so. Registration was a State law, and the State imposed pains and penalties for the violation of the provisions of that law, such pains and penalties being within the province solely of the judicial authority of the State. This act was an attempt to make certain crimes—made crimes under State law—crimes against the United States, and punishable in United States courts. This act ought to be entitled "An act to further enforce registration laws when found to exist in the several States, and to make violations of such laws crimes against the United States." Congress had adopted a portion of the State law, and, having adopted it, made provisions for punishing violations of it. Congress had not the Constitutional power to do this—to adopt a portion of the criminal code of a State, and to legislate in aid of, or in derogation to it; to make violations of such code, already punishable by State law, punishable by United States law.

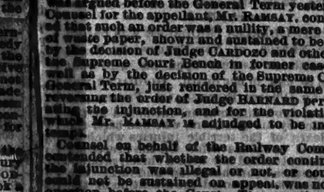
The powers of the State and United States Governments were separate and distinct in relation to this matter, and there could be no such thing as concurrent jurisdiction. He had never heard before of such a thing as the United States enforcing, by legislation, a State law, but had frequently known the converse of this to exist—instances of a State legislating to enforce a United States law.

Mr. STOUGHTON argued that the indictment was void, because it did not fully mention the manner in which the Board of Registry in which the alleged offense was committed was formed. The words "duly appointed and acting" did not sufficiently show for legal purposes that the Board was properly organized and that its members were qualified to serve according to law. Judge DAVIS cited legal precedents to show that in an indictment of the kind in question it was not necessary to make such averments as counsel suggested. The Court finally adjourned until this morning, at which time the demurrer will be disposed of.

ERIE LAW.

Gov. Hoffman's Supreme Court Sustains Judge Barnard in a Decision of Importance to Erie—Another Decision of Less Value Reversed—The Order Staying Ramsay for Contempt.

The singularly complicated litigation in which DAVID W. RAMSAY is plaintiff, and the Erie Railway Company defendant, was again up for argument and adjudication in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. It will be remembered that the suit proper was decided some days since in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge BARNARD, by a judgment entered by default in favor of the defendants, the plaintiff refusing to go to trial before the Court as then constituted. The facts of the litigation have been from time to time published very fully in the columns of the TIMES, but in order that the reader may understand the force and effect of the present decisions of the General Term, it becomes necessary to give a brief statement of the commencement of the action, and some of the long series of proceedings which followed. The suit was originally commenced by Mr. RAMSAY, as one of the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, to rip up the administration of the present officers of the Company, FISK & Co., whom he charged with misappropriating large sums of the funds of the Company. Soon after the commencement of this action, Judge BARNARD, on motion of counsel for the plaintiff, granted an injunction against the plaintiff, RAMSAY, restraining him from taking any steps toward prosecuting his action, and from commencing, or permitting to be commenced, any similar action against the Erie Railway Company. Notwithstanding this injunction, the plaintiff did, by the advice of his counsel, take proceedings for trial and bring the cause to an issue, and for this act he was adjudged by Judge BARNARD to be guilty of contempt of Court, and ordered to pay a fine of $5,000, that being the amount found by a referee that the defendants were damaged by the disobedience of the injunction by RAMSAY. About the same time another order was made by Judge BALCOM, on motion of counsel for the Erie Railway Company, removing the trial of the cause from Delaware County, in which it was originally brought by Mr. RAMSAY, to the City of New-York. Motions were made by the counsel for RAMSAY's counsel, before Judge BARNARD, to vacate the injunction restraining Mr. RAMSAY from the prosecution of his action, and also to vacate the order by Judge BALCOM removing the trial of the cause from Delaware County to New-York. These motions were denied by Judge BARNARD, who made an order denying the motion to vacate the injunction and perpetuating it, and also an order refusing to vacate the order of Judge BALCOM changing the place of trial. From these two last orders of Judge BARNARD an appeal was taken to the General Term, together with an appeal from the order imposing on RAMSAY a fine of $5,000 for contempt of Court. The appeals in the two former motions were argued at the last term of the Court, and have now been decided. The appeal from the order denying a motion to vacate the injunction against Mr. RAMSAY, enjoining him from the prosecution of his action, and perpetuating the injunction in force, has been decided in favor of Mr. RAMSAY and against the Company, thus reversing the decision of Judge BARNARD, the law in this cases as stated in the opinion of Judge CARDOZO on behalf of the Court, being well settled. The appeal from the order setting the place of trial has been decided in favor of Erie and against RAMSAY, the judgment of the Court confirming the order of Judge BARNARD. In the opinion of the Court on this appeal rendered by Judge INGRAHAM, he takes occasion to say: "It cannot be said that the motion on the part of the defendants to vacate the stay of proceedings made at Delhi, on twelve hours' notice after service of papers at Albany, or that the stay of proceedings granted at 10 o'clock A. M. of the 31st of May to prevent the making of the motions at Delhi or Binghamton, were proper and orderly proceedings consistent with a due administration of justice, and we have had the power on this appeal, both should be set aside and the parties remitted to the hearing of their original motion. But that cannot be done, and the only question that can be raised on this appeal is whether the defendants were irregular in taking their order to change the place of trial at Binghamton without knowledge of the counsel attending to that motion or stay of proceedings, although the same had about that time been served in New-York. I think the proceeding was not irregular. To give the order staying proceedings vitality, it should have been serviceable to be communicated to the counsel acting at the time when the motion was made. This could not be done as appears by the affidavits on the part of the plaintiff, and the order was sent to New-York, and even there was not served until about the hour of making the motion at Binghamton. The affidavits on the part of the plaintiff show that it was impossible to get up the necessary papers before the service of the order to stay.



The appeal from the order declaring Mr. RAMSAY in contempt and imposing a fine of $5,000, was argued before the General Term yesterday. Counsel for the appellant, Mr. RAMSAY, contended that such an order was a nullity, a mere piece of waste paper, shown and sustained to be such by the decision of Judge CARDOZO and others of the Supreme Court Bench in former cases, as well as by the decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, just rendered in the same case, reversing the order of Judge BARNARD perpetuating the injunction, and for the violation of which Mr. RAMSAY is adjudged to be in contempt.

Counsel on behalf of the Railway Company contended that whether the order continuing the injunction was illegal or not, or could or could not be sustained on appeal, was not the question before the Court. The question was, was the order of injunction in existence, and did Mr. RAMSAY, knowing that fact, violate it? It appeared that, not only was it in existence, but that RAMSAY, by the advice of his counsel, boldly, flagrantly and defiantly violated it. Whatever might have been the validity of the order, the proper course for RAMSAY was to move to modify or vacate it, and not to deliberately override its authority.

The Court reserved its decision on the appeal, and continuing a stay against the enforcement of the fine against Mr. RAMSAY until final decision.

RUFUS W. PECKHAM and CHARLES TRACY appeared on behalf of Mr. RAMSAY; DUDLEY FIELD, for the Erie Railway Company, opposing for the

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[illegible] Nov. 13, will hold farewell services in the old edifice, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, next Sabbath. The morning service will be conducted by former pastors of the society, and in the afternoon there will be a general reunion, and in the evening a sermon by Rev. JAS. M. FREEMAN. The new church is built of brown stone, in the decorated Gothic style of architecture, and is cruciform, with a front of 136 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and another of 80 feet on Madison avenue. There are four entrances, the principal one being on the avenue. Two towers, 200 and 90 feet high respectively, surmount the edifice. The interior of the church is finished in black walnut, and the seats radiate from the pulpit. Galleries have been constructed in the front and in the transepts, and in the rear are large class-rooms, a parlor, lecture, and infant class-rooms, and meeting-rooms for the official boards of the church. The cost of the new edifice is about $70,000.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Important Action of the Board of Health Yesterday—The Yellow Fever—Proclamation Declaring Certain Ports Infected—Quarantine Regulations.

The Board of Health met yesterday at the usual hour, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners CROCHERON, GROSS, MATHEWS, MULLALY, B. SMITH and H. SMITH present.

Upon re

EPISCOPALIAN CHARITIES.

House of Rest for Consumptives—First Anniversary—Addresses by Bishops Potter and Littlejohn.

The first anniversary of the "House of Rest for Consumptives" was held at the House, in Fremont, Westchester County, yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen on the occasion, who came not only from the surrounding towns in Westchester, but from the various parishes in New-York and Brooklyn. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of this City, and Right Rev. Bishop LITTLEJOHN, of Brooklyn, were present and took part in the exercises. Besides, there was a number of Episcopal clergymen from New-York and vicinity. The anniversary exercises were held in the chapel-room of the House, and were conducted by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER. After the prayers incident to such occasions, HENRY J. CAMMANN, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, read the annual report of the Board. From this, it appeared that although the institution is only one year in existence, it has had during the year thirty-eight inmates. At the present time it has twelve. During the year twelve of the patients have died, and fourteen have been discharged from the House, most of them so far recovered as to be able to return to their avocations. Although the institution is supported in the main by those who belong to the Episcopal denomination, not more than one-third of the beneficiaries have been Episcopalians, it being a rule of the House that in no case are patients to be refused admission on account of their religious belief. A Ladies' Association has been formed in connection with the House, consisting of ladies from several of the churches in Westchester, New-York and Brooklyn, who assist the trustees in caring for the patients. Four ladies, as representatives of each parish, visit the House weekly. The funds for the support of the institution are made up by voluntary contributions, and by dues of members of the Society, $10 per annum constituting one an annual, and $100 a life member.

Bishop POTTER, after the report was read, made a brief address, in which he congratulated the originators and founders of the institution on the marked success that had thus far attended their charitable design, and expressed the hope that there would be no lack of effort to make this Home in every respect worthy of the objects for which it was established. He dwelt on the beauty and adaptedness of the Christian virtues, one which invariably indicated how deep-seated was the religious feeling by which the Christian was actuated, and closed by assuring all who were present that this House of Rest had his heartiest and warmest sympathies for its success.

Bishop LITTLEJOHN bore his testimony to the truly Christian character of those who conceived and set on foot this institution, and expressed himself highly pleased to find that it was receiving the aid of the Church in so marked a degree as he had understanded it was. There was much said in these days, he said, about woman's field and woman's mission, but he could conceive of no field, no mission that was sure to be more attractive than the mission of charity to the really Christian woman. He knew of nothing that was better calculated to bring more peace of mind, more of that joy which passeth understanding, than an earnest and hearty co-operation in the carrying forward of these works of Christian benevolence. We were living, he said, in an age when there were differences of opinion entertained as to what should be the outward formal expression of religious idea. It was, perhaps, well that these differences existed—at any rate they would continue; but in the exercise of charity there was an opportunity to lose sight of them for a while, in carrying forward such a work of benevolence, for instance, as that which House was intended to shield all unite with one soul and one heart, and in the progress of the work they would see that their differences were simply owing to their particular standpoints—to the angle at which they looked at the great subject of religion. In conclusion, he begged to congratulate the friends on success than even the first annual report seemed to indicate.

The "Gloria in Excelsis" was then sung, and the exercises were closed with the benediction pronounced by Bishop LITTLEJOHN. A bountiful repast was provided, under a tent, on the lawn in front of the House, to which full justice was done by the guests.

THE CAMDEN MURDER.

Direct Evidence that Hill Killed His Wife—Horrible Atrocity—Excitement of the Citizens.

The inquest upon the body of Mrs. HILL, supposed to have been murdered by her husband, in Camden, N. J., commenced at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, as reported in these columns yesterday, and adjourned at midnight, without coming to a verdict. Dr. CULLEN, who made the post-mortem examination, was the first witness called. He gave a minute description, in medical terms, of the wounds upon the head and body of the deceased, and gave the opinion that they had been caused by blows from a club, or some other blunt instrument. All surrounding evidence being taken into consideration, it was thought to be probable that a club had been used by the murderer, and this theory was confirmed by the fact that the "leg" of one of the chairs found in the room was stained with blood. Dr. CULLEN announced that the wounds, such a nature as to cause death. Dr. WHITE, who assisted in making the post-mortem examination, concurred in the statements made by Dr. CULLEN.

The evidence of other witnesses placed the guilt beyond the slightest possibility of doubt upon the head of the prisoner, JACOB HILL. THOS. CRAWFORD, a resident of Fourth-street, who was on the afternoon of Sunday walking past HILL's house, testified that he saw HILL beating his wife in the bar-room of the hotel; witness saw HILL knock his wife down with a chair; upon attempting to rise from the floor Mrs. HILL was again struck by the brutal husband and again fell, this time against the counter, receiving from the contact a severe wound upon her face. At this point CRAWFORD interfered, and the unfortunate woman was taken to her home. When HILL again attacked her there, as the situation of the room and furniture would indicate, was not known by any of the witnesses.

JACOB HOBER and CATHERINE HOBER his wife, both residents in the same locality, gave testimony to HILL's brutality. Mrs. HILL had repeatedly struck her in the presence of these witnesses, and they had seen the beginning of his attack upon her on Sunday, hours before the appearance of CRAWFORD. From their testimony it appeared that HILL had, during the day, pursued his wife with curses and blows, and that he had for several days preceding the killing of this quarrel shown the most fiendish disposition toward her. He had frequently threatened to kill her, and had often attempted to put his threat into execution.

The excitement caused by these developments in Camden is growing day by day, and there are fears that the murderer will be lynched. He has hitherto borne a fair reputation, and has for many years been well known throughout the city.

The inquest will probably be concluded this evening.

The Gilman Estate.

The principal business before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, was the argument of a motion regarding a legacy of $3,000 in the matter of the estate of NATHANIEL GILMAN, deceased, a case which has been in the Courts for years past. The attention of the Court was occupied for over two hours with the motion, when an order was granted directing the United States Trust Company to pay over to WILLIS PORTER GILMAN the legacy of $3,000, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of December, 1869, and that should any deficiency exist, the said Trust Company should certify the same to the Court. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD appeared for the petitioner, WILLIS PORTER GILMAN, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL for ANNA K. GILMAN, and Mr. KNOX as proctor of GEO. F. GILMAN.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the Talman Memorial Church of the Beloved Disciple.

The corner-stone of the Talman Memorial Church of the Beloved Disciple and Home for Indigent Females was laid yesterday, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Eighty-ninth-street, with all the solemn impressiveness of the Episcopalian ritual. The enterprise was undertaken upward of three months since, at the instance of the estimable lady whose name the institution bears, with the intention of providing a home for aged and helpless females, and numbers of private individuals have voluntarily offered pecuniary and moral aid toward its completion. The building was commenced under the immediate direction of the Corporation of St. Luke's Home for Aged Ladies, and is now in a tolerable condition of advancement. It will be built of Buena Vista free-stone. On the mediæval Gothic style of architecture. The front of eighty feet will be on Madison-avenue, with a depth of seventy-five feet on Eighty-ninth-street. The House will be four stories high, with a tower seventy feet high, and will afford accommodations for seventy persons, including all the appliances necessary to the comfort of the inmates. The church extends on the east, with the rector's residence attached, and when finished will give ample accommodation for 450 persons. It will be 100 feet by 70 wide, with a heavy square tower, rising to the height of 120 feet. It was deemed unadvisable to erect aisles and transept, but it will contain a clerestory and a chancel, and its general interior will be fitted up with regard to the comfort and convenience of the congregation. The edifice will probably be completed in about twelve months, at a cost of from $80,000 to $75,000. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was begun yesterday, at 3½ o'clock, by Bishop POTTER, assisted by Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Director of the new institution; Rev. Mr. SWOPE, Trinity Church; Rev. Mr. MORGAN, St. Thomas'; Rev. Mr. WARREN, Church of the Holy Communion; Rev. Mr. WALKER, Calvary Chapel; Dr. EASON, Amity-street Church, and a number of others. A large concourse of the friends of the institution were present. The proceedings were opened by singing the One Hundred and Twenty-second Psalm, which was followed by prayer, and the corner-stone was then formally laid. Bishop POTTER delivered an address, exciting the spirit which impelled a Christian to erect such an edifice, and expressed the hard that it was the beginning of a movement for a revival of a church-building feeling in this land which apparently lay dormant. He dismissed the multitude with a benediction. The music on the occasion was rendered by the choir of St. Luke's Church.

Mariners' Division Marine Temperance Society.

A gathering of Mariners' Division Marine Temperance Society nearly filled the church corner Madison and Catharine streets last night. Capt. RICHARDSON presided, and short addresses were made by Messrs. RICHARDSON, SWAYNE, ELLIOTT, MCCLELLAN and MAGILL, and a poetic address was delivered by Master WILLIS GROOME. Miss SMITH presided at the piano, and led the children and the audience in singing.

From the remarks of the speakers it appeared that the Society has existed some thirty-six years, has held 80 regular meetings, and induced over 50,000 persons to sign the pledge, many of whom have also joined the Christian Church. Last month 200 persons joined the Society. Capt. SWAYNE said he received yesterday a check for $100, to be deposited for a temperance sailor, and another check for $60 from San Francisco, to be forwarded to the writer's father in Germany. Formerly the rum-sellers got this money. Mr. MAGILL, who had been formerly and for six years on the Police force, gave some details of the crimes that prevailed in the ward, and of the change that had taken place while the Excise law was enforced. And now, he said, we are returning to the old condition of things. Two days ago he was met on the street by a woman, and invited to see her sick and drunken husband. He went, and found him lying on a bundle of straw in a garret, where the only furniture consisted of a table and chair. A few years ago this man used to drive his own carriage through Broadway and Fifth-avenue, but rum has brought him down to a bundle of straw in a garret in the Seventh Ward.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No.	No.
189—Merchant vs. Watson.	211—Wallace vs Pauley.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo. JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Non-enumerated Motions—Balance of Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
73—Robinson vs. Flint.	82—Patterson vs. Baker.
74—Fowler vs. Smith.	84—Same vs. Same.
75—Bradley vs. Mutual Life Insurance Co.	85—Same vs. Roberts.
76—Parker vs. Barrett.	86—Winters vs. Baker.
77—Smith vs. Moore.	87—Branch vs. Roberts.
78—Cochran vs. Dinsmore.	88—Same vs. Same.
79—Lender vs. Barnard Banking Co.	89—Woodruff vs. Valentine.
80—Goodwin vs. Quigley.	90—West vs. Crary.
81—Heistand vs. Otis.	91—Strang vs. Quigley.
82—Winter vs. Roberts.	92—Shears vs. Solinger.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 1.

By Judge Cardozo.

Tyng vs. Fields; reference ordered.

American Fire Company vs. Josiah Leonard; order granted.

Carter vs. Carnahan; reference ordered.

Anderson vs. Hobyhers; receiver ordered.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 1.

By Judges Ingraham and Cardozo.

Henry D. Stover vs. Jennie Corswell; order appealed from reversed with costs. Opinion by Judge Cardozo.

Erie Railway Company vs. Joseph H. Ramsey et al; order continuing injunction, and order refusing to vacate injunction reversed with costs. Opinion by Judge Cardozo.

Joseph H. Ramsey vs. Erie Railway Company; order affirmed without costs. Opinion by Judge Ingraham.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company vs. The New-York City Sewer Commission; order affirmed without costs. Opinion by Judge Ingraham.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 1.

By Judge Robinson.

Budd vs. Hooks; order granted for substitution.

Gallagher vs. Hotchkiss; to file return from Sixth Judicial District.

Hecht vs. Abrahams; motion for warrant denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 1.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

CONSTRUCTION OF A LEASE.

Agate vs. Lowenhein.—The plaintiff is the lessee of premises on Broadway, of which the defendant is the lessee by assignment. The lease provided that the entrances or stairs to the upper floor, used by the defendant as a printing and bookbinding establishment, might be used for the purpose of carrying out "ashes, garbage, &c." The plaintiff, contending that this provision of the lease did not authorize the use of the stairs for the purpose of carrying up materials connected with the present business of the defendants, or the passage up and down of their customers, for the furtherance of business since the lease, made this application for an injunction restraining such use, which was granted. Judge JOSEPH F. DALY holding that the terms of the lease do not cover such use of the passage and stairway of the premises. A former motion for an injunction restraining the use of the premises for the business carried on by the defendants was denied.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s '81, R.	112¾	100 N. Y. Cen. & H. Rd.	92¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20, C. '67	109½	1000 do.....s5	92
15,000 U. S. 5-20, C. '65	108¾	40 do.....	92¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C. '67	110¼	600 do.....b5	92
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C. '68	110¾	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. Coup.	97¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.....	110¾	1,000 do.....	97¾
5,000 do.....b10	110¾	10,000 do.....bot. c.	97¾
2,000 Mar. 6s, 1896.....	91¾	10,000 do.....bot. c.	97¾
3,000 Atl. 7s, 1st, 60	50	10 Erie P.....	22
L. R. & P. S. Co.	66¼	1200 Reading.....	101¾
8,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	81	50 do.....	101¾
6,000 do.....s5	80¾	1000 do.....s5	101¾
1,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st M.	82¾	200 do.....bs.10d	101¾
3,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G.	73¾	200 do.....	100¾
12,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	72¾	200 do.....s10	100¾
1,000 Mor. & Eas. 1st	100	200 do.....bot. c.	101¾
6,000 C. & R. 1. & P. R. 7s	90	2200 do.....	101¾
1,000 do.....s5	97¾	100 Lake S. & M. So.	46¾
1,000 Del. L. & W. 1st	98¾	300 do.....bot. c.	46¾
15,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st	78¾	100 Panama R.....	73
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d, 7s	84	100 Chi. & N. W. bot. c.	80¾
1,000 Chi., C. & I. C. 1st	56¾	100 do.....s5	80¾
5,000 do.....s5	56	200 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	86¾
500 C. Paine, 3d, 7s	91¾	100 do.....bot. c.	86¾
62 Ex. of Commerce	122¾	300 Chi. & R. I.....	110¾
20 do.....	122¾	100 do.....	110¾
50 Fourth Nat. Bk.	91	100 do.....s5	110¾
20 Continental Bk.	94	100 Mil. & St. P.....	72
11 Bk. of New-York	130	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	80¾
75 Del., L. & S. Canal	120	200 do.....bs	80¾
500 West. Union Tel.	40¾	200 Tol., Wab. & W.	35¾
25 do.....	40	150 Del., Lack. & W.	106¾
2200 do.....bot. c.	40¾	600 Ben., Hart. & Hon.	47¾
200 do.....	40¾	100 Olio & Miss.....	52¾
800 Pac. Mail Ss. Co.	43	400 Morris & Essex.....	95
200 do.....bot. c.	42¾	6 N. Y. & N. H.....	155
200 Mar. Prof.....bot. c.	9¾	100 Han. & St. J.....s5	105¾
100 Adams Express.....	57¾	100 Han. & St. J. Pf.s5	116
100 Am. Merch. Un. Ex.	23¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$9,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, x int.....	109¾	20,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Cdts.....	97¾
500 do.....	109	1,200 West. U. Tel., b.c.	40
13,000 U. S. 6s, 31, C.	113¾	200 do.....	39¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, x int.....	107¾	500 do.....s5	39¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67, x int.....	110¾	100 Erie Pf.....	48¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67, s.	110¾	100 L. S. & M. So.	46
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	110¾	100 do.....	46¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40, C.	108¾	400 Cleve. & Pitts..b.c.	105¾
20,000 do.....b.c.	108¾	60 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86¾
40,000 do.....bs	108¾	100 Pacific Mail.....	43¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old, N.	60¾	100 Norw. & W.....b.c.	40
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new, issue by St. of Mo.	56¾	200 Tol., W. & W.....	35¾
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	81	400 Morris & Essex.....	95
1,000 Mor. & Ess. C. B.	80	50 Chicago & Alton	115¾
100 Marious Pf.....	9¾	100 H. & St. J. Pf., s60.	116
500 do.....	9	100 Col., C. & I. C.....	17¾
64 Del. & Hud. Canal.	120		
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	91¾		

TUESDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

The day's business at the Stock Exchange has not been characterized by any special feature. The Public Funds, Gold and Railway Stocks, generally speaking, have been firm. The Cable advices report strong markets for Five-Twenties at London and Frankfort, 62s closing at London at 98¾@¾, and in the Frankfort market at 95¾@¾. The dealings in Foreign Exchange for to-morrow's steamer have been on a restricted scale. Prime drawers still ask 109¾ for sixty-day bills, and 110 for short sight, while sales are reported at 109¾ and 109¾, respectively. Good bankers' sixty-day bills can be had at 109¾. Commercial bills are yet in small supply, and are quoted at 108¾@109. The demand for Exchange is principally for remittances on account of the November coupons, which have not come forward as rapidly as in previous years. The payment on account of the coupons which arrived by the *China* near the close of last week, was commenced today, the Assistant Treasurer having disbursed about $900,000. The amount of 1871 bonds presented was only $12,000, making a total thus far of $9,548,000. The public debt statement, as received by telegraph, shows a total reduction during October of $5,129,296 73, making a total decrease since March 1 of $96,544,121 62. The coin balance is given at $103,131,073 48, including $13,066,500 represented by Gold Certificates. The currency balance is $36,818,288 66.

The transactions in gold have been mainly at 111¼@¾, although the extreme range of the price has been from 111¼@111¾. Cash gold was scarce in the morning, and as high as 3-64ths of 1 ⅌ cent. was paid for its use until to-morrow. Late in the day there was a more liberal offering, and loans were made "flat." To-morrow the Treasury will sell $1,000,000.

The loan market has shown more steadiness and lenders met with less difficulty in placing their balances at the current rates, which were 5 and 6 ⅌ cent., according to the collateral pledged. Toward the close of bank hours, some of the Brokers who had neglected to make up their bank accounts paid 7 ⅌ cent., but that rate was exceptional. The firmer tone of the market was directly due to the fact that the Banks having the City deposits, called in a part of their loans in preparation for the November interest payments on the City and County debt. The amount so called was a little over $2,000,000. As we indicated last week, the disturbance to the market from this cause is likely to find a prompt remedy through the interest disbursements, which will speedily restore the Money to the channels whence it has been temporarily withdrawn. The amount of prime merchant paper appearing on the market is not large. What is offered meets with a ready sale at 7½@8½ ⅌ cent., the choicest acceptances passing at 7 ⅌ cent. per annum.

The dealings in the Public Funds have not been large, but prices have been fairly maintained. The market is devoid of speculative feature, and the investment business, which is small, is about equally divided between sellers and buyers. State Bonds continue inactive. The only sales at the Board were small lots of Missouri 6s at 91¾, of New Tennessees at 60¾, and of Arkansas 7s (issued to Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company) at 66¾. Railroad Mortgages were firm on Central Pacifics, which sold at 90¾@91, and closed at 91@91¼; and steady on Union Pacifics, which sold at 82¾ for the First Mortgages, at 73¾ for the Land Grants, and 72¾ for the Incomes. City Bank Shares were dull and nominal.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange in the main has been firm, although at short intervals during the day there were symptoms of weakness. The market at the close was strong at about the highest prices of the day, with the exception of the Northwest Stocks, which were weak and lower. The features have been Reading, New-York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, St. Paul and Rock Island. Reading has been made scarce, and at times borrowers have been obliged to pay 1-16@⅛ for the use of the stock for deliveries. The widest difference between "cash" and "regular" sales was ⅛. Cleveland and Pittsburg Shares have been strong, having advanced from 105¼ to 106¼@107. Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail have been the most active of the Miscellaneous List. Express Stocks have been neglected.

The following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 1.	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s.....	106¾	106¾
United States 6-20s of 1862.....	112¾	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1867.....	110¾	110¾
American Gold Coin.....	111	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days.....	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee.....	60¾	60¾
New-York Central and Hudson.	92	92
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates.	87	87¾
Reading Railroad.....	100¾	100¾
Chicago and Rock Island.....	110¾	110¾
North-west Common.....	80	79¾
North-west Preferred.....	88¾	88¾
Pacific Mail Company.....	43¾	43¾
St. Paul Preferred.....	80¾	81¾
St. Paul Common.....	61¾	62¾
Lake Shore.....	93¾	93¾
Ohio and Mississippi.....	32¾	32¾
Toledo and Wabash.....	52¾	52¾
Western Telegraph.....	40¾	40¾

*Ex-November coupon.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

Gold receipts.....	$438,109 47
Gold payments.....	4,343,859 20
Gold balance.....	61,046,105 79
Currency receipts.....	897,229 23
Currency payments.....	305,724 81
Currency balance.....	6,971,040 00
Customs.....	406,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81.....	112¾	6-20 coup., '67.....	110¾
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81.....	112¾	5-20 reg., '65.....	110¾
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '82.....	112¾	5-20 coup., '65.....	110¾
5-20 coup., '64.....	107¾	10-40 reg.....	108¾
5-20 coup., '65.....	110¾	10-40 coup.....	108¾
5-20 coup., p. b., '65.....	106¾	6s, Currency.....	110¾
5-20 coup., '66.....	110¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old.....	60¾	Arkansas 6s.....	62¾
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.....	60¾	Missouri 6s.....	91¾
Virginia 6s, old.....	40¾	Kentucky 6s.....	80¾
Virginia 6s, n. bonds.....	42	Ill. Canal Bonds.....	70¾
Virginia 6s, reg. old.....	40¾	Ill. Coupon 6s.....	77¾
Virginia 6s, reg. new.....	42	Ill. Coupon 5s.....	76¾
North Carolina 6s, old.....	40	Ill. War Loan.....	100
N. Car. 6s, n. bonds.....	27	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct.....	78¾
N. Car. 6s, Spe. Tax.....	22	Michigan 8 ⅌ ct.....	78¾
Missouri 6s.....	91¾	Michigan 7 ⅌ ct.....	78¾
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. 1s.	91	Michigan 7 ⅌ ct.....	78¾
Louisiana 6s, n. bonds	67¾	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.	106¾
Louisiana 6s, Levy. Ex.	72	N. Y. Coup. B'ty Loan.	106¾
Louisiana 6s, Levy. Ben.	72	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.	104¾
California 7s.....	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	74¾
Connecticut 6s.....	104¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	75¾
Rhode Island 6s.....	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	77¾
Georgia 6s.....	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	78¾
Alabama 5s.....	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	74¾
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	67	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	76¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '71.....	99¾	Pol. & Wab. Ex. 1st...	75¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.....	99	Pit., F. W. & C. 6s, S. F.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.....	89	Gt. West. 1st, '88.....	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	100¾	Gt. West. 1st, '93.....	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	100¾	Gt. West. 2d, '93.....	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '83-'85	108	Gold & Chi. 2d.....	61
Erie 1st ex.....	99	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 8s	97¾
Erie 7s 2d Ind., '82.....	97¾	Morris & Es. 1st.....	99
Erie 7s 4th Ind., '80.....	89	Morris & Ess. 2d.....	97
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, '77.	97	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Hud. R. 1st, 2d & 3d, '84	104	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	100¾
Harlem 1st.....	103¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	100¾
Harlem C. M. & S. P.	90¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.	91
Harlem Ex. Pref.....	90¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.	91¾
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.....	92¾	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.....	91
M. Cen. 1st M. Sc. '92	107	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.....	91
C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. '85.	111¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....	77¾
Mich. S. & N. I. 1st...	99	Chi. & Alt. 1st, '83.....	102
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct	95	Chi. & Alt. 1st.....	102
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M.	95¾	Chi. & Alt. Inc.....	81
Cen. Pacific bds.....	91¾	Chi. & Alt. Mile. 1st...	91
Union Pacific bds.....	82¾	Ohio & Miss. Con.....	57¾
Union Pac. L. G. 7s...	73¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st...	94
Union Pac. Inc. 10s...	73¾	St. L. & I. M. bds.....	87¾
Til. Con. 7 ⅌ ct., '70...	102	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	104¾
Alt. & T. H. 1st.....	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 ⅌ ct	92¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref...	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st...	88¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc...	76	Mil. & St. Paul 2d.....	88
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	94	Chi. & Mil. 1st.....	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st bds.	92¾	Joliet & Chi. 1st.....	104
Chi. & N. W. 1st.....	94	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st..	70
Con. 7 ⅌ ct. con.....	98	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	24
Han. & St. Jo., Y. G.	100	Tol., P. & War., W. D	79
Han. & St. Jo. Con....	108¾	Tol., P. & War. 2d.....	30
Lack. & West. bds.....	89	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....	90
Del., L. & West. 1st...	93	Bost., H. & Erie G....	29
Del., L. & W. S. F.....	94	Cedar F. & M. 1st.....	88
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.....	90¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.....	130	Park.....	167
Manhattan.....	150	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Mechanics'.....	135	Fourth National.....	105
Union.....	120	Ninth National.....	107
America.....	140	Tenth National.....	125
City.....	205	Oriental.....	115
Tradesmen's.....	154	Eitz' & Brokers' Ass.	101
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Del. & Hudson Canal.	120
Merchants' Exchange	108	Pennsylvania Coal...	200
Seventh Ward.....	111	Maryland Coal Co....	30
State of New-York.....	108	American Coal.....	25
Commerce.....	121¾	Spring Mountain Coal	40
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	107	Clinton Co., Baltimore	60
Broadway.....	160	Western Union Tel...	40¾
Ocean.....	70	Quicksilver Mining...	4
Mercantile.....	122	Mariposa Mining.....	4¾
Metropolitan.....	130	Pacific Pref. Mining	1
Metropolitan.....	123¾	Boston Water Power.	12
People's.....	140	Adams Express.....	67
Grocers'.....	118	Wells-Fargo Express.	37¾
East River.....	115	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	33¾
Nassau.....	110	American Express...	43¾
Shoe & Leather.....	102	United States Ex....	73¾
Corn Exchange.....	125	Pacific Mail.....	43
Continental.....	110	Atlantic Mail.....	34
Importers & Traders'	168		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old.....	101¾	101¾
City 6s, New.....	102¾	102¾
Camden and Amboy.....	115¾	115¾
Pennsylvania Central.....	60¾	60¾
Reading.....	100¾	100¾
Lehigh Valley.....	57¾	57¾
Catawissa Preferred.....	36¾	36¾
Philadelphia and Erie.....	26¾	26¾
Northern Central.....	42¾	
Lehigh Navigation.....	51¾	52
Lehigh Gold Loan.....	88¾	89

The following shows the comparative earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad:

Third week October, 1870.....	$21,249 42
Third week October, 1869.....	24,564 67
Decrease.....	$3,315 25

MESSRS. HENRY CLEWS & CO. announce that they have now completed their arrangements for making exchange on all cities and towns of England, Ireland and Scotland, in sums to suit purchasers.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Oct. 17 says:

"The smartish rains that fell at the close of the previous week, and have since fallen, have done much good, if the earth be as yet only slightly penetrated. They have refreshed the turnips, thereby the frost of Monday night cut many young and tender shines. Farmers have been able again to work the land, and Wheat-sowing has commenced in earnest in several places under favorable conditions. The grass, however, being checked by the cold, very few meadows are in condition for much stock, and the want of forage cannot fail to be severely felt as Winter advances. Among the benefits, however, of this adverse season we cannot overlook the wonderful abundance of acorns, very useful both to sheep and pigs, and these have been scattered at the early rate. Hence is no mushroom seed-weed, while the use of such food will permit the stunted grass yet to grow, should the present mild weather be prolonged. Oats, which were rapidly looking up, have again lost value, on the return of foreign heavy imports, and for the same reason London has been prevented making any response to the general rise of 1s. per quarter in the country on Wheat, but we are persuaded the advance is only deferred till a just estimate is made of the mischief done to France and even Germany by the war. Who will say, indeed, doubly uncertain of his gathering? and how can the Autumnal sowings be passed over without such an extensive demand for Spring sorts, that we are not sure America herself can meet the demand, notwithstanding the unusually fine quality of the new growth! Who, again, can calculate the number of laborers abstracted from the fields of Germany, upon a season left with very little old stock, and a short and poor quality of new? The prospects, therefore, for the sustenance of man and beast, are more than usually beclouded, and though a genial Spring, a general peace, and the resources of Southern Europe and America may be available to fill up the temporary gap, yet it is only reasonable to expect, under present circumstances, that the depression in prices must give great room for an ultimate heavy advance. The arrivals of the coast since Oct. 7 were 172 cargoes, of which sixty-four cargoes were Wheat, seventy-five Maize, twenty-three Barley, sixteen Rye, four Beans and one Millet. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, forty-seven cargoes in all, viz.: Marianopoli at 42s. 6d. to 44s.; Ghirka at 41s. to 46s. 6d.; California, 62s.; Berdeanski, 43s. to 47s. 7½d.; Nicolaieff, 46s. 6d.; hard, 52s. 6d. to 46s.; Maize, 18 cargoes, 27s. to 30s.; Barley, 5 cargoes, 35s. to 36s. 3d.; Rye, 4 cargoes, 29s. to 30s. 4½d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 86,328 quarters, at 46s. 6d.; against 68,883 quarters at 48s. 1d. in 1869. The London averages were 50s. 6d. on 3,290 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Oct. 9 were 606,465 cwts. Wheat and 97,603 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, connecting St. Louis and St. Paul, and running through the finest portion of Iowa, is now nearly completed. The remaining million of its 7 per cent. gold First Mortgage Bonds is now offered at 90 and accrued interest. Parties who desire a strictly first-class investment on one of the very best roads in the country are invited to examine into the merits of this security. It pays fully one-third more interest than governments, which are taken in exchange at the highest market rate.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,
No. 32 Pine-street, New-York.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. JAY COOKE & CO.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York; at offices of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking-houses of HOWES & MACY, New-York.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
O

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st. near 6th-av.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Leading characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander and Mr. J. H. Taylor.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LE PETIT FAUST. (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Miss Lea Silly, Miss Fermina, and Messrs. Hildemann, Gausins, Antony, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Geo. Clarke, Miss Maeeline Henriques, Mrs. Barry and Miss Fowler.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
OBERON, (English Opera.) Characters by Mrs. C. E. Bernard, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Laurence and Castle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Reeve, Miss Rosina Mrs. Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Miss Marie Krebs, and Messrs. Brignoli and Vieuxtemps.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
ALADDIN and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Harry Beckett and Stuart Robson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 4th-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
May, corner 50-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

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Two copies, one year	5
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., between of Broadway and 6th-av.; and at No. 60 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 31 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The first of a party of Americans leaving Paris before the opening of the bombardment, arrived in London yesterday. Another party has also left, but they have not yet reached London. TROCHU's opposition to their departure, after permission to pass through the Prussian lines had been obtained, was only overcome when Mr. WASHBURNE threatened to discontinue all official relations with the Provisional Government. The bombardment of Paris is to begin with 250 guns. French advices from Paris to Oct. 27 represent the city well supplied with vegetables and fresh meat, and the people as unanimous for the prosecution of the war till Prussia proposes honorable terms of peace. A telegram from Versailles says that M. THIERS passed through that place on Sunday for Paris, and was to return yesterday. A dispatch recommending elections for members of the Constituent Assembly was recently sent to Paris by the Prussian authorities, but the French rejected an armistice of forty-eight hours for this purpose. M. GAMBETTA, it is said, left Paris to prevent the elections. M. GAMBETTA has issued a proclamation to the army, in which he makes an earnest appeal for renewed efforts. The London *Standard* of yesterday says that the Prussian Landwehr Reserve has been called out, and argues from this corresponding exhaustion of the German strength.

The *Indépendance Belge* claims to have information from an escaped French officer and from a paper printed in Metz when the Germans entered, that the French leaders to the last deceived the army by promises to cut their way out, repeated while they were actually treating for the surrender. Some of the Tours journals ask a suspension of judgment in BAZAINE's case, and deprecate the strong language of M. GAMBETTA's proclamation. One suggests an investigation before a Council of War, to give BAZAINE an opportunity to defend himself. Gen. BAYER publishes a denial of M. GAMBETTA's charges against Marshal BAZAINE, declaring at the close that Metz surrendered to famine. A Tours dispatch reports the resignation of Gen. BOURBAKI as commander in the North, owing to the odium attaching to him through suspicions of complication of the alleged treason of BAZAINE. The Alsatians captured at Metz, and elsewhere, are to be kept separate from the other prisoners, as they are hereafter to be regarded as Germans, and not French.

An interview has been arranged to take place at Coppes between the Count DE CHAMBORD and the Count DE PARIS.

Marshal BAZAINE has reached Cassel. The Empress EUGENIE, according to a Berlin telegram, visited her husband at Wilhelmshoehe on Sunday last.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Eleven persons have been massacred by brigands near Marsico Nuovo, in Italy....A written acceptance of the Spanish Crown by the Duke of AOSTA was received at Madrid yesterday....The Marquis of BANDEIRA, of the Portuguese Cabinet, has resigned, and a new Ministry has been formed by the Bishop of Bisen....The The nomination of AOSTA for the Spanish throne is not opposed by any of the Powers, and will be immediately submitted to the Cortes. A motion of the Republican members to postpone the question until after the elections caused considerable excitement on Friday last. The Pope keeps himself secluded, and assumes an attitude of distrust toward the Italians....Father BURROW, superintendent of the Oxford Monastery, is coming to America, with thirty brethren, to establish a monastery here....ALEXANDRE DUMAS is recovering from his illness.

GENERAL.

Three suits for $20,000 each, and eleven for $25,000 each, have been brought against the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for damages on account of injuries received in the Forman sine process, at the East St. Louis Depot. Three persons died from poison and the rest were crippled for life.

A soldiers' monument, on the design submitted by MARTIN MILMORE, is to be erected on Flag-staff Hill, Boston Common, at an expense of $75,000.

The opening of the first free bridge across the Connecticut River, took place at Walpole, N. H., yesterday.

The intended fight between TOM ALLEN and JAMES GALLAGHER, near St. Louis, was prevented by the Police yesterday. The pugilists are in custody.

There were 272 deaths in Cincinnati in October.

A large shoe-factory, belonging to JOHN E. GOODWIN & Co., two Catholic churches, and several other buildings, were destroyed by fire at Dover, N. H., early yesterday morning.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has appointed November 24 Thanksgiving Day in Maine.

The drawing of the Mercantile Library Gift Concert lottery, at San Francisco, took place yesterday, and was attended with considerable excitement. The first prize of $100,000 was drawn by ticket No. 184,077, held by Mr. HELLMAN, of the firm of J. and W. SELIGMAN & Co., of this City.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Buffalo yesterday at six minutes past 5 o'clock P. M.

The annual Convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Cleveland on the 22d and 23d inst.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR is to address the Board of Trade of Buffalo on Friday afternoon, on canal matters.

An explosion of 150,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine occurred at Fairport, Ohio, yesterday afternoon. Four persons were blown to pieces.

Late reports show that several lives were lost during the gale on the lakes on Monday. Several vessels were wrecked, and their cargoes, mostly of grain, entirely lost.

The number of immigrants arriving at the port of New-York during the quarter ending Sept. 30 was 51,197. During the same period 8,173 arrived at San Francisco.

The decrease of the national debt during the month of October was $6,129,266 73.

The Virginia State Fair opened at Richmond yesterday. A brief speech was made by JEFF. DAVIS.

VERNON H. VAUGHAN, of Alabama, was yesterday appointed Governor of Utah in place of SHAFFER, deceased.

The official returns of the South Carolina election show that Republican members of Congress have been elected in all the districts.

The Democratic Leaders.

We hope that by this time the people, not only of the City but of the State at large, appreciate fully the significance of the Democratic meeting which took place the other night at Tammany Hall. The Democrats themselves attached the utmost importance to this "demonstration," as they were pleased to call it. The *World* spoke of it as a "spectacle which the counselors and minions of Gen. GRANT may look upon and receive instruction." "Which," no doubt, instruction the said minions did receive, as well from the procession of deplorable little boys in the streets, looking like the victims drawn up for another massacre of the innocents, as from the memorable proceedings within Tammany Hall. The latter part of the entertainment was undoubtedly the most instructive. It may be seriously questioned whether a political organization ever before presented itself to the public under such ignominious circumstances. Great parties have before now sunk to a very low condition, and been reduced to the necessity of forming very degrading alliances. It is not without precedent in political history to find daring persons of the lowest order of minds forcing themselves into the chief places, and obtaining for a short period a thorough ascendency over men who are their superiors in all that places us above the beasts that perish. But such a decline as this bears no relation to the degradation which has fallen upon the Democrats. They have been obliged to put forward as their spokesmen the greatest swindlers now out of the walls of a prison. Mr. BELMONT, representing a commercial house of almost unrivaled standing, publicly comes forward hand in glove with JAMES FISK—the sort of man who cheats everybody, who passes his life in filthy profligacy, and ends his evil days in the gutter or the jail. That such a creature as this should be put forward at a crowded meeting to speak for the Democratic candidates, is in itself the most terrible condemnation of the Democratic Party which could possibly be pronounced. The two speakers who had the greatest success before and after the meeting were not Gov. SEYMOUR or Mr. BELMONT, but WM. M. TWEED and JAMES FISK—men who live by plundering the public and are not ashamed to avow it.

If these beings had been repudiated by the Democrats after the meeting it would have been at least some atonement to the public. But the papers came out with a long list of gentlemen who, it appears, are not ashamed to see their names associated with the names of professional sharpers. There was CHARLES O'CONOR who, we are to presume, fully approves of those wicked abuses of authority by which Gov. HOFFMAN has corrupted and degraded the Judiciary of this City. There was SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who in his heart loathes TWEED and FISK and all their works, but who is not ashamed to stand up and support the very men who have inflicted irreparable humiliation upon the party to which he is cordially attached. There were gentlemen of the very highest respectability like WILSON G. HUNT, who would no more invite JAMES FISK to sit under the same roof with their families than they would ask a thief straight from the felon's dock. There are no political exigencies which can justify such sacrifices as these. Nor is there anything in the present position of affairs to call for them. No one can suppose that men like BELMONT, HUNT, O'CONOR and TILDEN err through ignorance. Their instincts must necessarily be on the side of good government, of social order, of a just fulfillment of all obligations, and against notorious rascality, organized corruption, and a legalized system of blackmailing. How is it, then, that they condescend all at once to enter into a confederacy headed by TWEED and FISK? It cannot be because they hope to drive out the scoundrels, and install themselves in their places. They tried that only a few months ago, and miserably failed. They have not yet forgotten the secret meetings at their houses, at which the doom of TWEED and all his gang was solemnly pronounced. Messengers went to and fro, strange men were seen inside "palatial mansions" the wise men of the party met in consultation night after night, and decided that the hour had come for throwing off the yoke which galled them. No observer of contemporary events can recall that struggle—a noble though an unsuccessful one—and consider what has happened since, without sorrow and dismay. The men who urged it are now groveling at the feet of adventurers who, if they had their deserts, instead of calling themselves heads of departments or directors of railways, would be quietly serving out their twenty years in Sing Sing.

If the public consent to give this foul gang another lease of power, it will be the darkest omen of the future which we have seen in this generation. To profess indifference at such a crisis as this is to be guilty of nothing less than a crime. It is not a question between the Republicans and the Democrats. It is a question of choosing between FISK and TWEED, and reputable men who will try to restore the vanished glories of our great City. "I have got fired up with Democracy," boasted FISK at Tammany Hall. "I know the leaders of the Democratic Party very intimately. I hope you will all be fired up; I hope and pray to God that you won't get chilled off"—and thus the impious ruffian gibbered over the ruins of a party which once could command the eloquence of the ablest men in the land. Is it for such a thing as FISK that the people will vote next Tuesday? Practically he and his confederates are the governors of the State. TWEED is HOFFMAN, and FISK is TWEED. The man who drives down Fifth-avenue every day, with a portable harem, is the chosen champion of the Democratic Party. The whole community ought to rise against him as one man—against him and all the shameless crew who have aided and abetted him in his schemes, and who share the profits of transactions compared with which the midnight raids of burglars are venial offenses.

War by Proclamation.

The latest manifesto of M. GAMBETTA is a very suggestive document; and this as much on account of what it leaves unsaid as for what it contains. Its confessions gauge the weakness of France, and the remedy it offers for her misfortunes shows too clearly how fatal they have been. "You are now rid of unworthy chiefs," says the Minister of the Interior to those rather undefined entities, "the armies of France." Where the successors of the deposed Generals are to come from, M. GAMBETTA does not attempt to explain. The somewhat unsatisfactory phrase of "proper guidance" is all the indication we have of the extent of the military talent at the command of the Provisional Government. Accompanied as the present document is, by a dispatch announcing the resignation of Gen. BOURBAKI, the only leader of first-class ability left outside of Paris, the vague expression of confidence bodes little good to France. Nor can much comfort be gleaned from the very emphatic statement that "the time of treachery and weakness is past." Were M. GAMBETTA perfectly certain of that fact, he would probably not be at the trouble to state it, nor would he, as on previous occasions, take such infinite pains to lash the patriotism of his countrymen into fury by a slightly apocryphal suggestion like that of "families outraged." If Frenchmen are to fight at all, they have compelling cause enough without being stimulated by the device of investing Germans with the attributes of Turcos.

It is impossible to note the neatly-turned sentences of this document, and the little bit of special pleading for the Republic with which it closes, without a certain mournful consciousness of how impotent such an appeal, under present circumstances, is likely to be. The sentiments are in the main unexceptionable, and the mode of their expression does credit to the eloquent eulogist of BAUDIN, and the irreconcilable assailant of the Empire. But France wants deeds—not words; Generals—not pamphleteers; arms—not sentiment. Without the latter she could make shift to live for a while; with the former much might yet be retrieved. Unfortunately, it is the most vital requirements that are absent, and the superfluous that are to be had in abundance. And thus it comes that the demoralization which made the garrison of Metz in the later sorties fly like an unarmed rabble before the first onset of the Prussians, is but a type of the paralysis of united effort that seems to have overtaken France. On paper there are upwards of sixty Departments that are still free from the exactions of the invader; in fact, his influence seems to pervade every corner of France, and to have half conquered a panic-stricken populace before his appearance completes the task. That France may cherish for many years the hope of exacting a terrible revenge for her great humiliation, no one can doubt. That she cannot do it now is equally obvious; and, harsh as the sentence may be, it becomes daily more plain that there is but one resource left to her—to make the best terms she can with the conqueror.

The City and the State.

So far, the City has done its duty. The aggregate registration is the best evidence of the universality of the interest awakened by the contest in the minds of our citizens, and the best assurance of a full vote. On the whole, too, it is a genuine registration. Some instances of repeating may have occurred, but they form an infinitesimal percentage of the total. The close watch kept upon the proceedings by the representatives of Federal authority exercised a salutary influence upon the miserable hirelings who do Tammany's bidding, and afforded equally salutary encouragement to the best of timid, law-abiding people whom fraud and fear, combined have for years deterred from voting. The result was seen when the books were closed last night. Not only do they exhibit an unusually large registration, but they exhibit a degree of activity on the part of the respectable classes which promises the happiest results. The apathy which has so long crippled the Republican Party in this City has been dispelled. The classes most interested in good government have taken the first step toward securing it.

The second of the preliminary stages has been reached. The registration lists are complete. Now let them be scrutinized carefully and intelligently. Whatever fraud has crept into them may yet be frustrated. The prize to be won is worth all possible efforts to make sure of it. This revision of the lists is an essential part of the work. Where room for doubt exists, let inquiry be instituted. Where there is room for suspicion, let a challenge be applied. In the application of this purifying process, every good citizen may assist. Every man knows more or less of his own neighborhood, and if he will aid in the scrutiny to the extent of his knowledge, the lists may be brought as near as possible to absolute accuracy. While we were at the mercy of the local administrators of law, there were prudential reasons for withholding this assistance. A man could not challenge a fraudulent vote without endangering his life. This responsibility now rests upon officials around whom Federal power has thrown adequate protection. The Congressional enactment covers the contingency.

With a full registration, and with means still available for excluding from the poll every person not entitled to vote, it is certain that the opponents of the Ring will develop their full strength, for the first time in years. It will not be a strictly partisan vote. The unbought Democrats will co-operate with the unpurchasable Republicans in rescuing the City from the domination of the Ring. We hope thus to obtain an independent man for Mayor, and to send to Congress two or three Republicans in the place of Tammany Democrats.

But the beneficent work will not end at this point. The rule of the Ring has not been confined to this City. Here it has plundered most audaciously; and here also it has manufactured the fraudulent majorities which have overborne and silenced the legitimate vote of the State. It has thrust its agent into the Governor's chair, and has guided the current of legislation at Albany. It has built up the power which has made the canals a loss instead of a source of profit to the community, has fostered corruption in their management, and has augmented the taxation of the State. Its demoralizing influences have permeated every locality, from the Hudson to Lake Erie. The entire State is therefore interested in the destruction of the Ring. And with the suppression of fraudulent voting in this City, the Republicans of the interior will be able to secure for their principles the mastery in State affairs. The enormous majority which frauds in voting and frauds in counting have supplied will not be obtainable this year. Tammany's rascality will not swamp honest opinion. Corruption will not extinguish principle. We shall have a large vote, but it will be a fair one. And with a large honest vote, we may be quite sure that the Republican ticket will realize substantial gain.

What those of us who are fighting the battle in this City have a right to expect is, that our efforts will be energetically sustained by our friends in the interior. The task to be accomplished is not easy, and we may properly ask that it shall not be rendered more difficult by the jealousies, the indifference, or the bad judgment of professed Republicans in other places. The occasion justifies every effort that can be lawfully made to insure a full and united Republican vote in all parts of the State. Give us the full measure of Republican support outside of this City, and the toil of today will be amply recompensed with the triumph of Tuesday next.

Buried Alive by a Shell.

Among the dismal incidents of the war, one is related by a French correspondent which was attended by circumstances of peculiar horror. It occurred at Strasbourg, during the siege, and the hero of it was a wealthy merchant there. This gentleman, on the approach of the enemy, sent away his wife and children, but could not himself be prevailed upon to abandon his property. Of this he possessed a great deal. He had been toiling for many years to gain the money which had bought his warehouses and shops, and several of these on the breaking out of the war were full of valuable goods. The most bulky articles he secured as well as he was able, and, taking his plate and jewels to the cellar of one of his houses, he prepared that place as his stronghold. Remote, as he considered it, from the line of fire, and well concealed from pillage, he thought here to weather the coming storm in safety. To this end, he laid in a stock of provisions, and, with one or two trusty dependents, prepared to endure the interruption of his business and the misfortunes of his country with what patience he could. For the first eight days of the bombardment, all went well. No shot or other missile disturbed that immediate neighborhood, and, although the babel of noise and destruction elsewhere was indescribable, no harm came to the citizen's sanctuary. On the ninth day there came a change. A shell dropped in the street before the dwelling, and broke all the windows on the first floor. The merchant now thought it time to retreat to the cellar. Hence, on the tenth day, taking all his supplies of food and all the books he could find, he bade farewell to daylight and descended to the vaults below his house; and here, while the din of battle went on ceaselessly over his head, the worthy merchant passed his days and evenings in reading by the light of a petroleum lamp.

A few days passed in safety and comparative quiet. But on a Saturday, at about noon, while the servant was taking his dinner, there came suddenly an appalling crash overhead. The walls above were tumbling into ruin; a part even of the cellar walls toppled in; there was a horrid cry, then choking dust, silence and utter darkness. A tremendous shell had fallen through the roof of the house above, and, exploding, had scattered devastation around. The merchant ran as best he could to the stairway. It was completely blocked and filled by parts of the fallen walls. Terrified, he sought everywhere for a crevice of light; but in vain. The cellar was completely immured and shut in from the outer world. The captive shouted aloud for extrication. His voice came back to him muffled and dull, with no answering sound to give hope of its penetrating the mass of masonry by which he was surrounded. The merchant now realized that he was buried alive. He felt that for him there was less hope than there sometimes is in such cases. For, in the endless roar of strife above, with dozens of unfortunates killed and maimed every hour, who would think of, or take the trouble to search for, any single man? Yet before the explosion he had had companions and the means of making light. He groped swiftly to a spot where he remembered placing some additional lamps. With trembling hands he succeeded in lighting one, and looked about him. Of his three companions two were missing—buried, perhaps, in the *débris*. The other lay prostrate near a wall close by, quite lifeless. He had been struck on the temple by falling stones and killed instantly. The situation was even more awful than it seemed before. To be buried alive was dreadful; but it was horrible almost beyond endurance to be buried alive with the dead.

Some days of agony now passed. The hapless prisoner had fits of terror, of strange fury, and of exhaustion. Then he began to work with all the energy of despair. His only hope, he thought, was to clear the rubbish from the staircase. If he failed to do this, the cellar would be his tomb. He toiled frantically to escape from so miserable a fate; but the walls crumbled continually, and each brick he took away made others fall. Every now and then he was threatened with instant destruction by the ruins. Finally his lamp went out for want of oil, and he was left in total and irremediable darkness. For a time after this he abandoned all hope. But the instinct of self-preservation again asserted itself, and again he tore desperately at the stones and mortar. He had been working, as he estimated, more than two days, when the ceiling fell in. A brick struck him on the head, and he fainted. For a long time he remained insensible, how long he could not tell. At last he opened his eyes and above him he saw the stars. It was night, and he was alive, although hemmed in by rubbish, and dared not stir for fear of producing a fresh fall of masonry. In lingering agony he waited until daylight. The dawn came at last, tinting the surrounding desolation with streams of rosy light. With infinite caution and pain the merchant succeeded in drawing himself up to a beam of the ceiling, and thence, after some time, in making his escape. Once free, he crouched, as he says, by the ruins of his home and wept for more than two hours. He had spent nearly a week in the cellar. Like the Prisoner of Chillon, his head, which had not a single gray hair before, became during that week completely white; and he declares himself to have aged more in those few days than in the previous twenty years.

There may have been events more painful and disastrous than this during the war, especially as regards their ultimate catastrophes. But it is difficult to conceive of human suffering more agonizing than his must have been, thus closed in as he was from the world by an impassable wall, with darkness and a corpse for company, and having only a lingering death to look forward to, infinitely more terrible than any conceivable swift destruction. It is consolatory to reflect that at all events the unlucky hero of so romantic an episode survived to tell the tale, although he finds himself completely destitute, and forced to begin the world again without a penny.

Three Questions.

1. If the Tammany "Ring" did not want to use the Central Park for its own purposes, why did it turn out the old Commission, consisting of honest and capable gentlemen, and put in men like TOM FIELDS, SWEENY, and HILTON?

2. Is it true that about four thousand hirelings of Tammany Hall have been provided with places in the Department of Parks within the last few weeks?

3. Is it not the fact that TOM FIELDS, PETER SWEENY, and Mr. HILTON are less trustworthy men to have the control of the Central Park than HENRY G. STEBBINS, ANDREW H. GREEN, and M. H. GRINNELL?

In a perfectly frank answer to these questions would be found the whole truth about the Central Park. The *World* now defends the arrangement by which the Park was handed over to the Ring. But on the 16th of February last it said, in deprecation of this very plan:

"Let the Central Park alone. The management of the Central Park has been conspicuously able, honest and efficient. It has had the uniform, cordial approbation of our citizens of both political parties. Let the Central Park alone."

The Ring did *not* leave the Central Park alone, and the result is that it is fast becoming as much the paradise of repeaters and roughs as the City Hall Park. Put faith in TWEED and his gang, and it will never be their faults if you do not bitterly repent of your folly.

The Democrats Painted by the World.

It might have been supposed that the *World* had quite enough on its hands in this election without undertaking to keep all its contemporaries in order. It had to explain away the most shameless piece of inconsistency ever recorded in the history of journalism. Common sense would have suggested to it the desirability of keeping to its own road as much as possible, and not provoking more comment than could be helped on its mendacious course. But the *World* has not been in its right senses for some months past. It has treated its readers to solemn nonsense, couched in language which a fourth-rate school-master would thrash his pupils for using. It is as if Ichabod Crane had come back to life, and began lecturing the public in pedagogue's English on the imperative necessity for voting the Democratic ticket. The funniest thing of all is that the *World* complains of the TIMES for "abusing" its present masters. Well, now, we will make an offer to the *World*. We will let it draw the portraits of TWEED and his accomplices for the TIMES. We begin today with its sketch of TWEED. It is life-like, vigorous, and amusing. Our readers will find it in another part of this paper. It will be seen at once that Mr. TWEED was attacked in the *World* by a very much abler hand than that which is employed in his defense. There are spirit and animation in these sketches. They are not at all like the work of a decayed party hack. They suggest the idea that the writer meant what he said, had studied his subject, and went to his work with a will. Contrast these portraits with the ponderous, stilted, and "preachy-preachy" articles which appear in the *World* nowadays. Mr. TWEED himself, although he can scarcely read and write, must be capable of noticing the difference. Mr. SWEENY, when it comes to his turn, will doubtless be fully conscious of the same melancholy change. In the meantime, be good enough to read carefully the following instructive passages on election frauds:

From the World, Nov. 1.	*From the World, Feb. 19.*
"The journals which daily lay stress on what "the editor of the *World* saw" upon a certain election day, forget also daily to state precisely what it was that he saw. What he saw was "intimidation" of the Democratic vote of New-York, not an increase of that vote, by the "repeating" process which is so popular with the Radicals that they have foisted its most expert professors upon Judge WOODRUFF as "supervisors" and "inspectors."	"But these frauds have dishonored the Democratic Party we do not deny. So long as the Ring continues in power this dishonor will stick, and should stick, for the party cannot but suffer for the misdeeds of the Ring. The development of these evils has chiefly been within the past year or three. During which the Ring have been ascendant in our City politics. Their growth would be fatal to the system of representative government, if it were not sooner fatal to the party having the power to remedy but tolerating them."

Tammany's Republican allies, after doing all they could to foment divisions in the Republican ranks, have succumbed at last. Their purpose, honest souls! was to vindicate principle by nominating a third ticket. That was their device for helping Tammany without directly hoisting its colors. But no respectable Republican could be found willing to accept their nomination. Every reputable citizen they approached spurned their overtures. The indignation of the party they attempted to betray, and of the community whose moral sense they outraged, finally shamed them into an abandonment of their design; and last night they formally withdrew from visible and active participation in the campaign. The report they adopted closes with a recommendation that the suggestion of the General State Committee—that there be no distinctive nominations for City or county offices—be acted upon. The whole tenor of the report, however, indicates clearly the direction in which their sympathies run. It denounces the Reform Democracy, but has not a syllable of condemnation for the iniquities of Tammany. So ends the intrigue of the faction which every worthy Republican has learned to despise.

Wall-street is stagnant, nearly all values are drooping, and the dealers in securities complain bitterly that they cannot even make a living. The nefarious operations of FISK, Jr., and his confederates, have so alarmed the public that hardly anybody will venture into the street. And yet a large proportion of respectable bankers and brokers call themselves Democrats, and, when they vote at all, vote the Democratic ticket. In other words, they sustain precisely the men and measures which have threatened them with ruin. This is only one of the many ways in which the business interests of New-York are injured by tolerating and upholding the infamous schemers who trade under the Democratic flag, and plunder all classes while professing to have a special care for the interests of working men. Perhaps, when the pinch is as keenly felt all round the circle as it now is in the financial centre, respectable men will cease to uphold such operators as FISK and his friends, the Democratic leaders and candidates for office, who, outside their own "Rings," are like two-edged swords, and cut both friend and foe.

Did it not occur in the midst of events of far greater importance, the proposed interview between the Count of CHAMBORD and the Count of PARIS would be a noteworthy historical incident. The peasantry of La Vendée, a number of the occupants of the chateaux of France, and sundry modern representatives of the Faubourg St. Antoine style the Count of CHAMBORD HENRY V., and regard him as the legitimate ruler of France. A considerable section of the French middle class, on the other hand, consider the Count of PARIS, the heir of the House of Orleans, as the most desirable successor to the royal dignity. Amid the parties which a restoration of peace will bring into renewed activity in France, the Legitimists and Orleanists might individually be of little account. United, however, they may assume some importance. The elder branch of the House of Bourbon closes with the Count of CHAMBORD, the grandson of CHARLES X., and a childless man of fifty. In default of issue from this quarter, the House of Orleans becomes the direct line of succession, and the grandson of LOUIS PHILIPPE unites the claims of both. Meanwhile, the world views with supreme unconcern a coalition between the two scions of royalty, and the new Republic probably considers this as one of the least of its dangers.

The fresh Chinese outburst against foreigners has been stimulated in a great measure, it is stated, by the spread among the populace of cheap fans, whereon grotesque pictures are painted representing the atrocities of the intruding barbarians. Especially are the cruelties said to be perpetrated by the Jesuits upon Chinese children made the subject of such inflammatory designs, although one might suppose from the prevalence of infanticide in China such sketches would have little force. The result, notwithstanding, has been to excite the animosity of the lower orders there to fever heat against all foreigners, and, lamentable as it is, there can be little doubt that a cruel war will be the consequence, in which the deluded Celestials will be, as usual, severely punished.

Rumors and hopes of an operatic season are destined, for the time, to come to nothing. It is said that no arrangement can be effected for the Academy of Music, and that consequently we are not to see Mlle. NILSSON in *Ophelia*, in *Lucia*, or in *Amina*. But is Italian opera impossible save in the Academy? Surely the French Theatre is eligible for such a purpose, and there should be no difficulty in securing it for any time that might suit Mlle. NILSSON's engagements. The public are anxious to see the lady in what is obviously her most fitting artistic sphere, and listen with impatience to objections that to ordinary intelligence are easily to be overcome. There is not the least reason to doubt the commercial success of such an enterprise.

The Signal Service of the army yesterday commenced its organized labors, and its first contribution to a meteorological record we publish this morning. Its obvious suggestiveness will soon make it useful, and will gradually familiarize the public with the relations of phenomena which closely affect the interests as well as the convenience of navigation and commerce. The differences of temperature indicated by the thermometer are in some instances great. Thus, while the prevailing figures in these latitudes ranged from 50° to 60°, at St. Paul 64° was reached, at Cincinnati 66°, and at Omaha, 70°. Only two higher observations are mentioned, New-Orleans, 75°; Lake City, Fla., 69°.

The other evening the driver of a wagon, engaged in advertising Gough, the temperance lecturer, through the medium of painted canvas and a big bell, was arrested for disturbing the public peace. For this proceeding we have no word of condemnation. No man has a right to do that in public which is disagreeable to the rest of the community. But we remember how last Summer Mr. FISK celebrated himself and his munificence in regard to the Long Branch races in just the same way, and we recollect many occasions in which Mr. "ANDY" GARVEY's big bell has brought anguish to the public ear, in order that Mr. GARVEY and his Tammany masters might be duly advertised. Yet we have never heard that Mr. FISK, or Mr. GARVEY, or their servants, have been arrested or in any way interfered with. Why should there be one sort of justice for Mr. GOUGH, who is a Republican, and another for satellites of the "Ring?"

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"JOHN BULL" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

To a modern audience "John Bull" is certainly dull. Not that the situations are weak, or the characters ill contrasted. On the contrary, in both these particulars, COLMAN is in "John Bull" unusually happy. But the language is so stilted, and the proceedings of the chief characters in conspicuous instances so totally improbable, that the spectator is almost always balanced between laughter and incredulity. We hope instances of nobility like *Peregrine's* are possible to human nature; but is must certainly be owned that they are extremely uncommon. Still, like fairy tales, or the other romances of the nursery, they astonish and amuse, even when they fail to convince us. They produce interest and admiration, even if they are unlikely to be either believed in or imitated. Yet, despite these drawbacks, if drawbacks they be—and the same are characteristic of most of what are called the sterling old comedies—"John Bull," when acted by a company such as Mr. WALLACK is able to muster, is listened to with steady attention and pleasure. Written for the patent theatres in their heyday of glory, these works contain many excellent parts. It was necessary to display to advantage in them the clever points of a goodly number of fine comedians. Hence, when the same conditions are reproduced, the effect aimed at by the authors is reproduced also. The talk may be conventional and old-fashioned; but when it is so very well rendered, and when attention is not tagged at intervals by the botching of indifferent artists, the result is always gratifying. We come away with the memory of a flavor as of old wine, a recollection as of the antique furniture which housewives tell us with emphasis is so "good," in contrast with the rattletrap wares of modern makers. It is not easy to conceive of a performance more suggestive of these characteristics, and more intrinsically fine, than the *Job Thornberry* of Mr. JOHN GILBERT. We have hardly ever seen an impersonation of the class more feeling, more racy, or more thoroughly artistic. It is worth going miles to see, and as long as such acting can be witnessed a good reason exists for the revival of "John Bull." Of somewhat less conspicuous merit, but deserving high praise notwithstanding, the *Peregrine* of Mr. FISHER, and the *Dennis Brulgruddery* of Mr. BROUGHAM, are worthy companions of Mr. GILBERT's *Job*. Mr. MARLOWE is not quite up to *Hon. Tom Shuffleton*, which calls for a light comedian of the first force. In *Don* Mr. WILLIAMSON is quite acceptable, and Miss HELEN TRACY and Mrs. BARRY are fresh and judicious in *Mary Thornberry* and *Lady Caroline Braymere*. The play was in nearly every respect thoroughly well acted on Monday and last evenings, and we feel assured that its repetition on Saturday will be seen with abundant satisfaction. To-night and Friday the always popular "Serious Family" is to be acted here.

MRS. LANDER'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mrs. F. W. LANDER began on Monday, at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, a series of representations, which merit the encouragement of intelligent and refined play-goers. She acted *Elizabeth, Queen of England*, in the drama of that name, and presented a picture of the Sovereign which thoughtfulness in composition and talent in execution made interesting. The part, in fact, is one in which Mrs. LANDER is to be seen to most advantage. Its effect is secured more by study than by the spontaneity of the actress, and the primal elaborateness of the performance has even been added to by the repeated renderings the drama has had. It was last given here when Mrs. LANDER appeared at the Broadway Theatre two years ago, and was familiar previous to that time to most frequenters of places of amusement. Then, as now, Mr. J. H. TAYLOR, an actor whom we would gladly keep in sight, personated *Robert, Earl of Essex*, and Mr. GEORGE BECKS embodied *Sir Francis Bacon*, both gentlemen acting with conscientiousness and dignity. Mrs. LANDER and her two associates, we need therefore but say, traversed the known ground, and with the wonted results. The closing act of the piece, in which the monarch, whose will outlives her physical strength, is shown struggling with death, was, as always, especially impressive, and the representative of *Elizabeth* was recalled after it was ended. It is only necessary to add that Mrs. LANDER has proficient support at the Fourteenth-street Theatre. We should counsel, however, that fresher plays call into activity her own talent and that of her associates.

MME. SEEBACH.

Brooklyn play-goers will be glad to hear that that excellent actress, M

toned to for the first time in these concerts. Miss KEENE played with much taste and skill Weber's "concert stuck," with orchestral accompaniment. Tonight the final entertainment at the Brooklyn Academy of Music is to take place.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S.

"The Rose of Castile" was given by the English opera company at Niblo's on Monday, before a large but unusually unappreciative audience. In the second act, Miss ROSE HERSEE, as *Neora*, (the Queen,) sang the solo in the throne-room scene with wonderful sweetness and expression, and the succeeding solo, "I'm but a Simple Peasant Maid," with an archness that deservedly won an encore. Mrs. BOWLER made the most of the little part of *Donna Carmen*. Mr. CASTLE scarcely sang with his habitual conscientiousness. His "I'm but a simple muleteer" was somewhat disappointing. As *Don Pedro*, Mr. CARTARELL played with great spirit, and was in splendid voice; nearly all of his solos were encored. The *Don Florio* of Mr. SEGUIN was a very excellent piece of acting, and showed a thorough appreciation of the comic element of the character. Last night, AUBER's charming opera of "The Crown Diamonds" was rendered. It was a satisfying though not a remarkable performance. So slight is the story of "The Crown Diamonds" that it demands the utmost animation attainable for its recital, and so delicate the music that only the most accomplished of light singers can display to the fullest advantage, its delicacy. We hold in pleasant recollection a delightful representation of the work, which occurred at the French Theatre about four years ago. In last night's entertainment, the signing and the acting of Mr. DRAYTON (*Rebellado*) made an especially good impression. Mrs. BERNARD, however, executed her share of the duet of the second act with consummate skill, and the singing of Mr. BOWLER of "Thou art so near and yet so far," though it was not exacted by a meagreness of Auber's score, was a telling part of the recital. The other characters were assumed by Mrs. BOWLER, and by Messrs. CHATTERSON and SEGUIN. Mr. BERHENS had the orchestra well in hand, but would have improved its reading by an occasional departure from an unchanging *forte*. This evening, "Oberon" is to be the opera.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The part of *Marguerite*, in "Le Petit Faust," was essayed, on Monday, by an artist new, until then, to local audiences. Mlle. PERSINI, who comes, we believe, from Ems, whither she had gone from the Athenée Theatre in Paris. is young, intelligent, and gifted with a flight soprano voice, which she uses with the ease and certainty of an accomplished vocalist. The Grand Opera-house has not been fortunate in respect of singers, and the addition to the company of a lady whose vocal resources are by no means limited, and who is evidently equal to much greater effort than grew out of her demands upon her part, Monday, is a fit theme for congratulation. Mlle. PERSINI not only gave its full value to the music she interpreted, but acted the part with spirit and grace. She is to appear once more in "Le Petit Faust" this evening.

MISS CHILLAG.

Miss CHILLAG, a dramatic singer, whose reputation is established in England and on the Continent, has arrived in this country. She is under the direction of Signor D. DE VIVO, who promises that she will soon be heard in public.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Lecture by George William Curtis Before the Young Men's Universalist Association.

The first lecture of the course, under the auspices of the Young Men's Universalist Association, was delivered last evening at Association Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. There was a large audience present.

Mr. CURTIS' subject was "Our National Folly, the Civil Service." The lecturer, on making his appearance on the platform, was greeted with spontaneous and hearty manifestations of applause, such as indicated clearly that to the great majority of those present he was no stranger, but a great favorite. He commenced by saying: Ladies and gentlemen: In speaking of the civil service of the United States, you will do me the justice to remember that I am criticising the system, not individual persons. There are men of the utmost honor, fidelity and ability in that service—some of these persons I know or whose appointments I have interested myself, and it is with the purpose that the system may be reformed and made more perfect that I now criticize it freely. During Mr. LINCOLN's Administration there was a certain Senator, whom I will call Senator Jeremiah, of a most persistent office-seeking bore. There was no end to the third cousins and great political workers for whom he was begging a little office. Mr. LINCOLN, describing his domestic life to a friend one day—which he did in the morning, in the forenoon, in the afternoon and at night—summed up by saying, "Then I say my prayers, take off my clothes, look under the bed to see that Jeremiah Jones is not there, and if not, then tumble into bed." Now, it is lamentable, said the lecturer, that the Jeremiah Joneses appoint persons to office for his personal interest, and not for your interest. The honesty, ability, or qualifications of the appointee are not considered. What would you think of a merchant, like STEWART, for instance, chose a book-keeper because he was a Baptist, or a railroad a conductor because he had an aquiline nose? Why, the whole country would reel and rock with laughter at such stupidity. And yet what is the difference? Unscrupulous party zeal is now the only qualification for office. I have been told by my friends that my principles were impracticable. We chose to set aside natural and moral laws, and we failed. And if now we are dragged down by taxation and official corruption it is because we ignore those natural and moral laws. There are people who think that worm-eaten wood is as good as sound timber; but the springing of a leak is the beginning of shipwreck. "All that I claim" said EDMUND BURKE, a century ago in England, when pleading for national economy, "is that you waste not your resources." But we ignore national economy. It is not by money and arms that great causes are defended. When it is gravely urged that in a Republic it is necessary that the retainers of the ruling party shall be supported by party spoil, and this is acknowledged by the people, that minute Republican Government shall perish with the good will of every honest man.

The lecturer then reviewed the practice of the early statesmen of the Republic—WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON, &c., with regard to official appointments and removals, and demonstrated that they never appointed without being thoroughly convinced that those placed in position were honest and capable, and never made removals for political motives. When, said the lecturer, WASHINGTON wrote to ADAMS from Mount Vernon on this subject and said, choose gentlemen for your offices, he meant men of respectibility, integrity and honesty. When a friend once appealed to him for a position for a friend, his reply was: "This is not a personal matter; as a friend, I should like to oblige you, and make the appointment, but, as a President, I can do nothing." These words, said the lecturer, should be graven in letters of gold over the White House door, and should strike dumb all the Jeremiah Joneses who crawl to Washington on their bellies for an office. There was no change in this rule of appointment down to JACKSON.

On the 5th March, 1829, the new era was inaugurated, ANDREW JACKSON would have been a partner after Mrs. Battle's own heart. Up to that time, removals from office without cause were only seventy-three. Now, in view of the resignation of Gen. COX, I call your attention to the matter. Our present degrading civil service is the work of AARON BURR—his whole legacy to the country. "It is a detestable system," said HENRY CLAY, "drawn from the worst period of the Roman Republic, and if continued will land us in as degrading a despotism as that of Constantinople." Nor have we yet had from any President a single manly protest against this system. President GRANT, in his first inaugural message, promised a reformation. President GRANT, no doubt, honestly intended to do so, but, as Gen. COX's letter of resignation proves, found the system too strong for him. It is a system that manacles the President, the heads of Departments and members of Congress. Here is some incompetent do-nothing—he is known in every village—we all know him. He plunges into politics, gets up illuminations and hand bills; he rouses the country for Jones and Justice, and then after the elections he presents his little bill and gets the reward of his Christian patriotism.

The lecturer closed with an eloquent appeal to the people to agitate this question, as they have agitated other great questions, until those in whose hands lay the remedy should adopt it.

Personal.

The Marquis De Chambrun, of France; Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell; Hon. Richard Crowley, of Washington, Hon. W. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Hon. R. N. Gere, of Syracuse; Dr. H. R. Rogers, of Poughkeepsie, and Hon. F. W. Vosburgh, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Benj. F. Guild, of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, is at the Westminster Hotel. Col. L. Jones, of the United States Army; Hon. W. C. Cowles, of Minnesota, and J. Packer, of Albany, are at the New-York Hotel. The Bishop of Melbourne, Australia, is at the Astor House. Ex-Gov. Vance, of North Carolina; Judge Osborne, of New-York, and Capt. Ward, of Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. R. W. Burnett, of Cincinnati, is at the Grand Hotel. Hon. J. D. Watt, of Ohio; Hon. S. C. Wright, of Pennsylvania, and J. W. Wheeler, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

POLITICAL.

The Total Registration Largely Less than Last Year.

Good Effects of the United States Election Law.

A Decrease of Nearly Eighteen Thousand Repeaters.

The Tammany Republicans Taking the Back Track.

Erie and the Election in Hon. John Hill's New-Jersey District.

Meetings in this City and Elsewhere Last Night.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor—STEWART L. WOODFORD, of Kings.
Lieutenant-Governor—SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, of Kings.
Controller—ADRIAN W. PALMER, of Dutchess.
Canal Commissioner (full term)—ABSALOM NELSON, of Erie.
Canal Commissioner (short term)—ALEX. BARKLEY, of Washington.
State Prison Inspector—JOHN PARKHURST, of Clinton.
ELECTION—NEXT TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

THE STATE.

Republican Orators on the Stump.

The Republican State Committee announces the following meetings to be held:

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

Ithaca—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
Watkins (Afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Lewis—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Hannibal—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and Hon. D. G. Fort.
Phelps—Hon. J. F. Manning.
Canandaigua—Hon. H. Boardman Smith.
Ballston Spa—Hon. Mahlon H. Chance, of Ohio.
Cambridge—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Hunt's Corners—Col. A. D. Shaw.
Newburgh—Gen. John L. Swift.
Pulaski—Gen. T. M. Mott.
Sterling Works—C. D. Murray.
Oyster Bay—Rev. C. B. Ray.
Mount Vernon—J. J. Couch.
Hempstead—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninth-street, South Brooklyn—Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Amenia—Major James Haggerty.
Hillsdale—A. H. Farren, Esq.; H. P. O'Neill, Esq.
Canajoria—Dr. F. W. Rogers, (German.)
Dunkirk—Capt. William H. Grace.
Depeyster—Prof. J. H. Warwick.
Newport—Gen. Robert Avery.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

Cooper Institute, New-York—Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont.
Auburn—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.
Crown Point—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Central Park Garden, New-York (Afternoon)—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Rink, Brooklyn (Evening)—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Albion—Hon. Roswell Hart, G. C. Davison, Esq.
Middletown—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Oswego Town—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Hon. D. G. Fort.
Galway—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Greene—Prof. J. H. Warwick.
Cold Brook—Gen. Robert Avery.
North Port—J. J. Couch, Esq.
Suspension Bridge—R. Weil, (German.)
Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn—Major James Haggerty, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Cleveland—Col. A. D. Shaw.
West Brighton—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn—Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Livingston—A. H. Farren, Esq., James P. O'Neill, Esq.
Washington Heights—Col. James Fairman.
Little Valley—Capt. William H. Grace.
Fredonia—Hon. J. F. Manning.
Granville—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Cooper Institute—Hon. Ethan Allen.
St. Johnsville—F. D. Curtis, Esq., Dr. F. W. Bogen.
Canterbury—C. D. Murray, Esq.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

Utica—Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Stapleton—Hon. George William Curtis.
Cooper Institute, New-York—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Syracuse—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.
Rochester—Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
River Head (Evening)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Hon. A. W. Tenney.
South Hannibal—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and Hon. D. G. Fort.
Fonda's Bush—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Walden—Gen. Robert Avery.
Amboy Centre—Col. A. D. Shaw.
Morrisania—Hon. Ethan Allen.
Bunk's Hotel, New-York—Hon. Jas. A. Biggs.
Elliottville—Capt. William H. Grace.
Silver Creek—Hon. J. F. Manning.
Canajoharie—F. D. Curtis, Esq., and Dr. F. W. Bogen.
Lisle—Prof. J. H. Warwick.
Ninth Ward, Brooklyn—Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Orient—Geo. W. Bungay, Esq.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5.

Rome—Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Schenectady—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.
Poughkeepsie—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Wellsville—Hon. H. Boardman Smith.
Brooklyn—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Hudson—Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.
North Scriba—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and Hon. D. G. Fort.
Parish—Col. A. D. Shaw.
Pleasantville—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Salamanca—Capt. William H. Grace.
Forestville—Hon. J. F. Manning.
Sag Harbor—Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, New-York—C. D. Murray, Esq.
Southampton—Geo. W. Bungay, Esq.

REGISTRATION.

Number of Names Registered Yesterday, 24,092—Aggregate this Year, 149,666—Decrease, 17,719.

The following table presents the registry for the three days, with the totals by Wards. The registry was conducted very quietly:

Wards.	1870 Oct. 19.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 1.	Total.	1869.	Total Population.
I	1,568	267	297	2,142	2,267	15,158
II	164	134	62	360	340	1,005
III	252	286	160	698	1,024	3,648
IV	2,169	1,270	702	4,141	5,044	23,321
V	1,060	1,363	540	3,163	3,386	16,621
VI	1,784	2,067	845	4,696	6,411	20,674
VII	3,128	2,088	1,499	7,715	7,239	44,654
VIII	4,008	2,564	1,099	8,221	8,262	41,589
IX	2,944	3,961	1,430	8,335	10,756	46,794
X	1,753	2,179	876	5,808	6,139	41,256
XI	2,044	4,294	1,364	8,702	8,294	35,154
XII	3,109	3,004	1,327	7,440	8,597	47,088
XIII	1,443	2,783	884	5,112	5,609	22,050
XIV	2,188	1,824	603	4,615	5,214	29,694
XV	1,758	1,940	883	4,580	5,942	23,894
XVI	3,008	3,208	1,078	7,290	7,811	25,351
XVII	4,431	4,265	2,239	11,924	12,776	65,810
XVIII	3,816	3,855	1,707	9,410	11,397	61,061
XIX	4,575	4,655	1,944	11,177	10,919	60,270
XX	4,739	4,447	1,807	11,003	10,928	70,701
XXI	3,505	3,762	1,508	8,775	12,000	50,048
XXII	4,462	4,139	1,745	10,374	9,955	67,305
Totals	67,460	61,105	24,092	142,666	160,385	994,213

The aggregate registry last year, including the six days for the November and December elections, was 160,385, thus showing a decrease this year of 17,719.

The work of registration continued until 9 o'clock last evening. It was very dull compared with the registry on Tuesday, the 18th of October, and was not marked by any arrests by the Federal authorities, although it is probable that some will be made for violation of the law as soon as complaints are received at the United States Commissioners' Office.

The Southern Vote.

Strong efforts are being made to organize the Southern vote in this City for the coming election. It is estimated that there are now in New-York about 15,000 Southern men, who are entitled to a vote, having resided in this City from four to eight years each. From the lack of interest in politics, these men have not as yet exercised the right of franchise, and in order to bring out a stronger Democratic vote than usual this Fall, measures have been taken during the past few weeks to induce Southerners to register and vote. To aid the object, rooms were taken at the Spingler House, on Union-square, which are still occupied, and a committee is in attendance each day and evening for the purpose of giving such information as is necessary. The names of some 8,000 of this class of voters are now on record at the headquarters, as above mentioned, and the number was, it is said, greatly increased before the registry closed last evening.

THE TAMMANY REPUBLICANS.

Final Adjournment of Their County Convention—They Acquiesce in the Recommendations of the State Committee, and Will Run No County Ticket—They Report an Address to the People, and Have a Fierce Quarrel Over It.

The Tammany branch of the Republican Party had another and a final session of their County Convention, last evening, J. V. GUIDLEY in the chair. The attendance was very thin—so thin that they dispensed with the roll-call, for fear a quorum would not be found present.

The Chairman called for the report of the Committee of Twenty-one appointed to confer with outside organizations relative to a ticket to be supported for county officers, whereupon DANIEL D. CONOVER, the Chairman of the Committee, handed up to the Secretary the following report:

The Committee of Twenty-one appointed by the County Convention to confer with other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, and also to report on certain resolutions referred to such Committee by the Republican State Committee, beg leave to present the following as their report:

That a preamble and resolutions of the Republican State Committee have been transmitted to this Convention recommending that no nominations be made for City and county officers; that the Committee of twenty-one, to whom these resolutions were referred, have carefully considered this recommendation, with a view, if possible, of conforming to the expressed wishes of the representative body of the Republicans of the State. But before discussing the reasons which impel the Committee to come to this conclusion, they respectfully state that the unprecedented and extraordinary course pursued by certain prominent members of the Convention compel them to place before the Republicans of the State and county the following facts:

The State Convention of 1869, for the purpose of uniting in one the three distinct Republican organizations of this City, known as the "Twenty-second-street," the "Twenty-third-street," and the "Twenty-eight-street" parties, and to produce harmony and efficiency in the party machinery of the City, ordered and directed the formation of a new committee, to be thereafter recognized as the only regular organization in all future State Conventions. Under this direction and in conformity with the resolutions of the State Convention, the existing General Committee of the City of New-York was formed for the year 1870, and has ever since been recognized and accepted as the regular organization of the City and county of New-York.

The General Committee, in accordance with the uniform custom of the party, issued a call for the election of delegates to a County Convention, to nominate City and county officers for the coming November election. This call contained the usual directions for the management of primary elections, and for the nomination, by ballot, of the persons receiving the highest number of votes.

On the adoption of this call by a large majority of the delegates, a small minority, led by a prominent Federal office-holder, withdrew from the Committee, after having vainly endeavored to control the action of the Convention, and to dictate to the majority the manner of conducting the primary elections. At the time and places designated by the General Committee, these primary elections were held, the same official and his friends participating therein in choosing delegates to a Convention assembled in County Convention on the 20th day of October at the regular head-quarters, on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Convention was duly organized and proceeded to transact its regular business. A memorial from ex-Senator SHAW, representing the Sixth Congressional District, then appeared upon the floor and delivered to the Chairman a copy of certain resolutions adopted at a special meeting of the Republican State Committee, on the 18th ult. The copy being duly certified by the Secretary of the State Committee, as follows:

[Here follows the resolutions of the State Committee, already published.]

After the reading of the foregoing resolutions, a delegate representing the Thirteenth Assembly District, and who up to this time had been among those with the friends of the gentleman mentioned, demanded the admission into the Convention of a person who claimed to represent the First Assembly District, but who had not the proper credentials. This demand not being instantly acceded to, the delegate, upon the Tammany speakers, followed by his friends in the room to follow him, withdrew.

Committees on Contested Seats and Permanent Organization, and a Committee of one from each Assembly District to confer with other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, to report recommendations for the consideration of the Convention, were then appointed. The resolutions submitted by the State Committee above set forth, were also referred to the Committee of Twenty-one.

It is due the Convention that its attention should be called to the fact as a part of the history of the times, that when those who saw fit to withdraw from the County Committee found that a large majority of the delegates elected to the Convention were "faithful Republicans," who were of the opinion that the Republican Party ought to confine itself to the best service by straight nominations, and that it would be impossible to transfer the Republican Party to that branch of the Democratic Party arrayed against the Tammany organization, and that the attempt to do so would detract and disgrace faithful Republicans, they secured the call of an extra meeting of the State Committee, which was held on the 19th of October, the day before the Committee was to meet, and at which meeting the preamble and resolutions were adopted which were to be used to influence the actions of the Committee.

In pursuance of the directions of your Convention, the following communication was addressed on behalf of your Committee to the Chairman of the County Convention of the Young Democracy:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1870.

William C. Barrett, Esq., Chairman of the County Convention of the Young Democracy:

DEAR SIR: On Thursday last the Republican County Convention appointed a committee of twenty-one to confer with other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, and I am informed that a similar committee was appointed by the Convention of which you are the Chairman.

I shall be pleased to receive a communication from your committee at my office No. 1 Wall-street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Very respectfully yours,

J. SOLIS BITTERBAND,
Chairman of Sub-Committee.

The only reply ever received from this so-called Young Democracy was the following communication:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1870.

J. Solis Bitterband, Esq., Cedar-street:

DEAR SIR: On my return to the City last evening I was favored with your note of yesterday.

You have been misinformed in regard to there being a committee of the Reform Democracy similar to that of which you are Chairman. No such committee has, to my knowledge, been appointed or even proposed. Yours, &c., WM. C. BARRETT.

From all which it clearly appears that no arrangement could be made whereby any assistance could be obtained for the Republican candidates for State or local tickets.

Your Committee desire now to call the attention of the Convention to the preamble and resolutions of the State Committee.

It will be noticed that we are called upon to unite with "independent Democrats" and others who are hostile to the Tammany rule, for the expressed purpose of securing the election of one class of Democrats, in place of those who now fill the several City and county offices. In a word, to abandon our distinct party organization so far as the county is concerned, and that, too, on the eve of a very important election.

It seems to your Committee that the course suggested and advised by the State Committee is one unprecedented in the history of parties in this State, and one, if it is to be adopted as a precedent, will only work disaster and ruin to any party that may accept it as a participant in the action, as its application in any given case cannot fail to produce discord and division, as is now apparent.

The State Committee do not pretend that the so-called independent Democrats have promised or intend to vote for the candidates of our party on the State ticket, for the contrary is the truth.

The party with whom they would have us unite proudly proclaim themselves Democrats still; and while they seek to secure possession of the treasury and government of the City, their votes and their efforts will undoubtedly be given to secure the election of JOHN T. HOFFMAN and his associates on the Democratic State ticket. They do not propose to write or distribute at the polls any ticket headed by WOODFORD and KAUFMAN, and yet we are asked to support their Democratic candidates directly through our boxes, without the slightest assured support for our own candidates.

The experiment of making no Republican nominations for City and county officers in this City, but instead thereof nominating and supporting the candidates of independent Democratic organizations ostensibly hostile to Tammany Hall, has been repeatedly tried by the party in this City, and in no single instance with any beneficial results to the Republican Party or its principles, but invariably contributing largely to increase and strengthen the power and influence of the Tammany Hall organization. A few noted instances will suffice: In 1857, the Republicans of New-York voted for and aided to elect D. T. Tomes for Mayor on a ticket openly hostile to "Tammany Hall," and pledged by every honorable obligation to administer the City Government in hostility to that organization. But the cash of office was scarcely taken by this Republican-Democratic Mayor elect, when he also took his oath of allegiance to the Tammany organization, and from thenceforth was as effectually their Mayor as if he had been elected by that organization. In 1863, the Republican voters of this City were induced to cast their votes for JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Recorder, and thereby that rising young politician obtained the indorsement as to his character and ability, of 40,000 Republicans of the City of New-York, including in their number a large proportion of the intelligence, ability, morality and wealth of the great commercial [illegible] the district [illegible] Mr. GREEN said that under [illegible] he would withdraw the resolution. It was thereupon moved and seconded that [illegible] be nominated by acclamation, and the motion was carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were appointed to wait upon Mr. GREELEY, and the Convention [illegible]

THE EASTERN REPUBLICANS.

Much enthusiasm at Mass-Meeting—The Speech of Governor Hoar—John Hill Endorsed.

A very large and enthusiastic Republican mass-meeting was held in the Wigwam, on Pavilion, last night, the spacious building being completely filled. The meeting was organized by the election of Col. A. R. WOODRUFF as Chairman. Col. WOODRUFF, on taking the chair, made a few remarks reviewing the local issues suggested by the campaign. He made some amusing comparisons of the opinions entertained at different times by the prominent Democratic candidates—showing that these had undergone radical changes within a few years. He concluded by introducing Hon. SOLOMON FOSTER, of Paterson, who, after a few preliminary remarks in reference to his defeat last year, said in a [illegible] to his defeat as a result of the charge made against him [illegible] Railway, between Paterson and New-York, and never exceeded a fare of 10c. The law of 1859 imposed a penalty of $100 for every overcharge. But last Winter this law was repealed, HOBBS and HOFFMAN voting in favor of the Erie Company against the people. Mr. FULLER said: It is well-known that the street railroads had several express companies in this City, all of them, apparently, doing a thriving business; but another company has been recently organized, known as Fuller's Express, which has proven to be a monopoly. All except one of the city express lines have been ruined, so far as their business is concerned. Formerly they sent freight either way by any freight train, but since Fuller's Express began to run they have been permitted to ship freight on only one train per day each way, while FULLER has enjoyed the right of shipping on any. The merchants of Brooklyn held a public meeting, when these things became apparent, and sent delegates to Trenton to instruct Messrs. HOBBS and HOFFER to act in concert with the people's wishes. No less than eighty suits were brought against the Erie Railway for overcharges under the law of 1859, and the penalty was recovered in each instance. Appeal was made to the Court of Common Pleas, where the suits are now pending. In the meantime, Mr. HOBBS introduced an act making a second suit under the law out of the question. That is, a man might sue and recover from the Company, but after that it would be impossible for him to prosecute, although the same offense might be again committed. At the same session an act was passed, for which both Messrs. HOBBS and HOFFER voted, which repealed entirely the law of 1859. Mr. HOBBS, in his speech, gave as reason, his bill making the penalty for overcharge $250. On the same day, however, he voted for an act which nullified this, by which the Erie Railway was endowed with certain rights, franchises and privileges which made it impossible to recover the penalty. This is the gentleman who came to the Western counties to send him again to Trenton, not as our representative, but as the representative of the Erie Railway Company, and through this man our Paterson merchants are compelled to pay the exorbitant charge of $6 50 per ton for freight between this City and New-York.

Mr. TUTTLE was followed by Mr. CORTLAND PARKER, of Newark, who made an address of some length, reviewing the history of the Republican Party, and dealing with the issues affecting the country at large.

The speech of Hon. JOHN HILL was enthusiastically indorsed, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for the candidate.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

Tammany Target Companies—How Taxpayers are Compelled to Sustain Them.

Target companies were originally designed for purposes of amusement and to perfect the members thereof in the science of marksmanship. To be the crack-shot of a crack target company, in times past, was a distinction not unworthy of the aspiration of a Kentucky rifleman. One of these organizations was attached (and many of them continue to be) to every large establishment of industry in the City. Upon the day of their grand annual parade and trial of skill, invitations are showered upon the friends of the company and members of the company, or individual whose name it bears. The recipients of these friendly testimonials are expected to respond with presents of silver pitchers, gold watches and similar inexpensive articles, "which it might be inferred" that these invitations are voted a bore by the holders. Democratic politicians have from time immemorial largely availed themselves of these organizations for political purposes. Every ward politician, whose "pickings and stealings" gave him a sufficient surplus of cash, gathered around him a select band of retainers, and was annually bled and glorified, by the triumphant spectacle of a procession with his name, "with the flag dangling in air up the rear, a bullet-riddled target on his shoulder, the name of the honored chief painted thereon in large letters. The cost of these harmless exhibitions of pomp and vanity originally came out of the pockets of the individual honored, assisted by those in the adjoining ward anxious for the grindstone. The tax upon individual resources was found to be a heavy one; and when the Democracy, under the lead of the "Tribe of Tammany," made themselves masters of the City Treasury, the burden was transferred to the shoulders of the tax-payers. The political target companies of the City may now be regarded as part of the standing army of TWEED and the other leaders.

Our reporter interviewed one of the "Regulars" the other day, and elicited the following information:

The "interviewed" referred to is a boot-black who piles his honest avocation in the vicinity of the TIMES office. The veteran stated that he belonged to a company of the "regular army," known as the "Dany Mead Musketeers." Hon. DANIEL is a prominent Sixth Ward politician. His uniform was furnished to him by the City, many years ago, by the government, and his musket came from the State. His pay was ten cents per week and $6 50 for every parade. Rations were only issued on "muster day," when a military feast of the most elaborate character was spread out with "kalabas" of whisky and a generous distribution of cigars.

The cost of the standing army of the United States is a fruitful source of argument and animadversion to Tammany orators. Is it asking too much to ask these gentlemen to give us a statistical exhibit of the cost of the army of Tammany compared, with that of the "Federal" Government? Is this armed force to be used to protect the Tammany repeaters in their "rights" at the polls next week? "We pause for a reply."

Sixteenth Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Association—Preparing for the Struggle.

A meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Association, was held, last evening, at No. 220 Third-avenue. There was a crowded attendance. Mr. CREGAN called the meeting to order. The roll having been called, sixty-eight men volunteered to act as deputy marshals on the 8th inst. Col. FRANK E. HOWE, having been loudly called for, came forward and addressed the meeting. He said he had no political aspirations whatever; he did not want to go to Congress, he was a candidate for the office of Mayor, and he wanted was to see the Republican Party honestly represented. [Loud cheers.] Their present representatives wanted to throw dust in their eyes by their sham fights, but it will not be tolerated any longer. They have been four years controlled by Tammany Hall, and it is perfectly plain that they have been cheated, defrauded and deceived. They must be a thorough reorganization of the Republican Party on an honest basis. We have been too long deceived and deluded, but we must go to work earnestly and overcome all obstacles; and we must not only reorganize the Republican Party, but we must organize this Ward thoroughly. [Loud cheers.]

A deputation was introduced from the German Club, who read the following resolutions, which were passed at a meeting of their Association last evening:

Resolved, That we condemn the actions of all so-called Republicans who are acting in the interest of the corrupt Tammany Hall Ring. And be further

Resolved, That we consider the last primary election of the Sixteenth Assembly District was carried by fraud; by bogus report, called by Democrats in the interest of Tammany Hall, and does not and is not entitled to the support of any true Republicans of this district; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all good Republicans should support the friends of the Administration; and believing the association which meets at No. 220 Third-avenue to be such, we pledge them our cordial support, and would call on all German citizens who have any love for their adopted country to unite with us in support of good government, and against all corrupt Rings.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the German Association, the meeting adjourned.

Sixteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A special meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at No. 273 Third-avenue, Col. BENNEY in the chair. Mr. FOUDE offered a resolution for the suspension of Mr. CREGAN, the Treasurer, on the ground that he had made no report of the financial condition of the Association since his appointment. He said that Mr. CREGAN exerted considerable influence in procuring the admission of a rival association which does not represent the district into the Senate, and though constantly connected with them, he was really endeavoring to obtain their overthrow. The resolution was unanimously adopted. It was also resolved that Mr. CREGAN be direct to report at the next meeting and show cause why he should not be expelled from the Association. Col. BENNEY was appointed Treasurer ad interim. The nomination of JOHN A. FALCONER, Jr., for School Trustee was ratified by the Association, and it then adjourned.

Twenty-second Assembly District Republican Association.

The Twenty-second Assembly District Republican Association held a large and enthusiastic meeting in the large hall at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, at 8 o'clock last evening, Mr. JOHN A. MEEK in the chair. The meeting was called to ratify the nominations of Hon. HORACE GREELEY for Congress, Mr. E. O. WARDELL for Assemblyman, and Mr. BENJAMIN DELAMATER and Dr. G. W. HOWE for School Trustees. Speeches were delivered by CHARLES A. SPAUGHT, D. D. T. DAVIS, ROBERT CROWN and JOHN KYLE. Resolutions enthusiastically recommending Mr. GREELEY for the suffrages of the voters of the district, as a "tried and fearless Republican," and as "one against whom the breath of scandal cannot be raised," and unanimously ratifying the other nominees, were adopted with loud and prolonged cheers.

The German Republican General Campaign Club.

The German Central Campaign Club held a regular meeting at the Stuyvesant House last evening. Mr. GELLMANN presided.

The Executive Committee submitted a report showing that the agitation of the organization during the present campaign in aid of the cause has been carried on with unabated zeal, and that thousands of campaign documents have been distributed here and in the interior. The fifth number of these campaign documents was issued last night. The mass-meetings in the different Congressional Districts have been extensively attended. The meeting in the New-York Congressional District on Monday evening, and in the Seventh District a mass-meeting was held last night in Avenue B, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, where several prominent leaders of the German Republicans addressed the meeting. This evening a mass-meeting for the South Congressional District, where HORACE GREELEY is a candidate, will be held. Finally, arrangements for a general German mass-meeting, at the Cooper Institute, on Friday, are being made on an extensive scale, and are nearly completed. After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

Appletons' Journal commences this week a series of papers entitled "Picturesque America," from drawings made by HARRY FENN, an artist of great merit. How the AFFRETTO-SMITH publishers can illustrations on toned paper for ten cents is simply incomprehensible. For sale by all news agents.

Tiffany & Co.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
FACTORY, NOS. 15 AND 17 PRINCE-ST.,
ARE DAILY RECEIVING FROM THEIR FACTORY FRESH STYLES OF SUPERLINE SILVER WARE, SOME WITH THE NEW SATIN FINISH AND PARCEL GILDING, PARTICULARLY SUITED TO DESSERT SERVICES AND FANCY PIECES FOR PRESENTS.—*Advertisement.*

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 50 cents. A pamphlet free. Address DR. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrapper, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for The Times in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Sooner or Later, a Neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh—the avant courriers of consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the pulmonary organs, as well as in bronchial affections, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands, and its world-wide reputation attests—while in coughs and colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all druggists.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and Salesroom No. 252 Broadway.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Specific for Diseases of the Kidneys is found in the Mineral Spring Water. Even Bright's Disease yields to its curative properties. A fresh supply just received by

J. P. HENRY, No. 3 College-place.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 30 years,) 13 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

MATHEWSON—BLAGDEN.—At New-York-avenue Church, Washington, D. C., Oct. 27, by Rev. G. W. Blagden, D. D., of Boston, assisted

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Nov. 1,) the only sales made were by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, as follows, and at the prices annexed: Large-story house and lot No. 27 City Hall-place, between Duane and Pearl streets; lot 18.8x100.7. Sold to Mr. CHOBET for $11,100. This sale was made by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure under the direction of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., referee. Four lots on the north side of Sixty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, each 25x100.5. All sold separately to F. FITZGERALD, at an average price of $5,175 per lot. An adjournment of a legal sale by JAMES M. MILLER completed the transactions of the day.

Today, at the Exchange, in this City, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will dispose of some valuable property on Maiden-lane, being the premises known as Nos. 124 and 126, respectively, while at the Exchange, No. 350 Fulton-street, in Brooklyn, a very large lot of property located in that city will be offered by J. COLE as auctioneer. The latter sale is an important one, as the following desirable property is advertised to be sold: Six brown-stone front houses and ten lots on Bedford-avenue; six brick houses, one frame house and twelve lots on Willoughby-avenue; two brick houses, a frame house and four lots on Tompkins-street; one lot on Hart-street; fifteen lots on Third-avenue, Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, respectively; eleven lots on Bergen-street, and seven lots on Wyckoff-street—a total of sixteen houses and sixty lots, all of which is first-class property.

In suburban lots, today, HAZARD, APTHORP & CO. will dispose of fifty villa sites at Orange Mountain, N.-J., near Montrose Station, all admirably located in the midst of fine improvements, and intrinsically valuable as an investment. Sale begins at noon. Special train from foot of Barclay-street at 11 A. M. for Newark, N. J., also today, A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER will continue the sale of city lots postponed from last week by reason of the storm. One hundred and fifty lots in all will be offered, all situated in an eligible section of the city, and in a neighborhood where they are morally certain to increase in value. This sale begins at 2 P. M., on the ground, and for it a special train will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 2 o'clock.

The sale of lots at Orange Valley, N. J., near Montrose Station, yesterday, by HAZARD, APTHORP & CO. was well attended, and the result a satisfactory one. Twenty-one lots were sold, in all, at good prices, and the remainder will be disposed of at private sale. The particulars of the transaction will be found on the summary annexed. The Scotch Plains sale, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, was also, we learn, well attended, but a detailed report of the sales effected was not received in time for insertion today.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

3-story brick house and lot, Nos. 27 City Hall-place, between Duane and Pearl sts., lot 18.8x100.7 ..... $11,100
1 lot, n. s. 124-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 5,300
1 lot adjoining, same size, 125 ft. w. of 10th-av 5,300
1 lot adjoining, same size, 150 ft. w. of 10th-av 5,300
1 lot adjoining, same size, 175 ft. w. of 10th-av 5,050

Suburban Sales, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1870.

AT ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.

By Hazard, Apthorp & Co.

1 lot, No. 1, s. s. Mecker-st., 50x185x100.7 ..... $270
1 lot, No. 2, adjoining, 50x185 300
1 lot, No. 25, n. s. Mecker-st., 50x150 250
1 lot, No. 26, adjoining, same size 250
1 lot, No. 27, adjoining, same size 610
1 lot, No. 28, adjoining, same size 530
1 lot, No. 29, adjoining, same size 510
1 lot, No. 40, adjoining, same size 510
1 lot, No. 41, adjoining, same size 540
1 lot, No. 42, adjoining, same size 560
1 lot, No. 43, adjoining, same size 575
1 lot, No. 44, adjoining, same size 600
1 lot, No. 45, adjoining, n. w. corner Mountain House road, 50.15x152x182x90.7 270
1 lot, No. 52, s. s. Clark-street, 50x125 400
8 lots, Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, adjoining, each same size, $200 each 1,600
Lot No. 18, s. s. Mecker-st., 50x150 300

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bridge-st., n. s. No. 7, 20x125.4, h. and l. $10,000
Cedar and Washington sts., n. s. corner, 40.10x45.5, ha. and la. 30,000
Delancey and Essex sts., s. e. corner, 68x75, ha. and la. 28,000
Duane-st., n. s. No. 23, 22x75; q. e. 10,600
Hawthorne-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Vermilyea-av., 140.6x25 1,000
Rutgers-st. and Pike-av., n. w. corner, 100x100
Sixth-st., n. s. 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., w. corner, 25.10x75.4; 22.6x75.5 12,125
Sherman-av., s. e., 25 ft. s. of Isham-st., 50x110.5
40th-av. and 108th-st., n. e. corner, 98.11x100 1,000
Perry-st., s. s., 122 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22x94.7, h. and l. 16,000
24th-st., s. s., 227.11 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x50.10, h. and l. 10,000
42d-st., n. s., 215.5 ft. e. of Avenue C, 21.5x84 15,000
47th-st., n. s., 252.9 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 11,000
96th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x92.9, h. and l. 22,000
48th-st., n. s., 223.2 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17x100.4, h. and l. 24,200
74th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x102.2 20,000
74th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x102.2 20,000
115th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2, h. and l. 21,200
115th-st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2; q. c. 8,000
119th-st., s. s., 288 ft. w. of Avenue A, 12.5x100 9,000
120th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x200 20,000
120th-st., n. s., 410 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x half block, h. and l. 9,000
121st-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x100x100; (¼ share) 2,500
Neagle-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Hawthorne-st., 42.1x160x198.7x120.3x100 4,000
Tremont-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Emmons-st., 100x160, Isham-st. and 10th-av., n. e. corner, 162.11x28x145.3x40.6 10,000
10th-av. and Sherman-av., s. w. corner, 181.5x75.4x107.5 4,000
200th-st. and 10th-av., s. e. corner, 100x99.11 1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Carroll-st., n. s., 241 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20x100 ..... $3,400
Dupont-st., s. s., 324.10 ft. e. of Union-av., 0.8x25.7, q. c. 900
Dean-st., s. s., 150 ft. n. w. of Bedford-av., 21x100
Herkimer-st. and New-York-av., s. e. corner, 100x79.9 2,500
Lafayette-av., s. s., 82.7 ft. w. of Classon-av., 35.8x65.11x30.4x118 15,000
Middle-st., n. s., 110.5 ft. w. of Webster-place, 18.5x50 12,300
Monroe-st., s. s., 60.6 ft. e. of Classon-av., 19.6x100
Navy-st., s. s., 340.6 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 10,000
Ryerson-st., w. s., 215 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 25x100 4,000
11th-st., n. s., 321.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16x100 12,000
18th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16x100, 1867 3,000
42d-st. and 2d-av., n. e. cor., 37x100.2 300
Atlantic-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Troy-av., 40x200 5,500
Clinton-av., w. s., 193.2 ft. n. of Greene-av., 50x200 8,300
Greene-av., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100 40,000
Lexington-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Williamson-av., 16x100 6,000
Macomb-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x75 1,900
Schenck-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Bay-av., 50x100 2,200
Van Buren-st. and Stuyvesant-av., s. w. corner, 50x75, ha. and la. 7,000
Fifth-av., n. w. s., 20.1 ft. s. w. of 21st-st., 20x100 6,000
Fifth-av., n. w. s., 20.2 ft. s. w. of 21st-st., 20x80 7,000

Gravesend.

Flatlands to New-Utrecht road, adjoining H. R. Wyckoff's, 2 acres 3,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Amber-av., w. s., 125x120 ..... $2,000

Morrisania.

New-st., n. w. s., part lot No. 4, Woodstock, ½ acre $11,000
Willis-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 140th-st., 25x100 2,000
Willis-av. and 132d-st., s. w. corner, 50x74 6,000
135th-st., s. s., 206.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 46x100 2,000

New-Rochelle.

Ludwig Kimmler's property, 14 acres $3,200

Rye.

Highland Hog sts., n. e. corner, 12x128 ..... $10,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Downing-st., s. s., 79 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 19.8x65 ..... $1,600
South Broad-st., e. s., 362 ft. n. of A. Blanvelt, 25x114 4,500

Bloomfield.

Canal-st., n. s., adjoining Bigler's, 40.6x82 ..... $2,400

Orange.

Frankfort-st., n. s., 132 ft. e. of J. Merrill's, 8x32.5 ..... $5,200

South Orange.

Warwick-st., s. s., 726 ft. w. of Centre-st., 41x118 ..... $3,150

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTHWEST corner of Lexington-av. and 62d-st.; house 20x60 feet; lots 25 feet; brown-stone front, Philadelphia brick sides and rear. Mansard roof, high stoop, basement and water cellar. Best of modern improvements; contains all the modern conveniences; four large rooms on second floor, and three on the third floor; open attic. This house was built by Mr. J. H. Brown, for his own use, and located in one of the best blocks on this avenue. The three adjoining lots, with stable, can be purchased with the house. Price for house and lot, $27,500; price for house, four lots (100 feet 5 inches on avenue) and stable, $70,000; mortgage to suit. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 34th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., 20x80x100.5; hard wood throughout and in splendid condition. Full particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 26 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM of years—No. 27 5th-st., corner of 4th-av.; house and lot 27 feet front by 100 deep. Vacant lot on 5th-st. front by 100 deep. This property, 55 feet front by 100 deep, to let or lease for a term of years. The vacant lot to be improved at the owner's expense to suit the lessee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; or F. COTTONET, No. 142 Duane-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—I HAVE A LARGE DEMAND for medium-sized houses and parts of houses to rent between 4th and 34th sts. A description is solicited from parties having such. L. J. CARTER, Real Estate Agt., No. 20 3d-st., (Astor House.)

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, near Montrose Station, THIS DAY. Fifteen trains by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad daily each way. Free tickets at office of continuous. Special train today at 11 A. M. Lunch at 12. Sale on the ground at 2½. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 130 Broadway.

AT ELIZABETH—INTERSECTION OF Allen Allentown and Philadelphia Railroad lines; fifty-two trains daily; accessible, picturesque, and comfortable at all times; all City conveniences; churches, schools, markets, newspapers, gas, water, Police, etc.; without stage fares. For sale, a beautiful suburban residence, situated on the westerly and most attractive edge of the city, within twelve minutes' walk of three depots; forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt ves.; house ninety feet by twenty-four; modern design and fittings; lot not one acre, laid out in lawn and bearing fruit trees, garden, &c.; $14,000, one third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 28 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE COUNTRY-SEAT AND Mansion known as Tallmadge Point, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, sixty-eight miles from New-York City, and two miles north of New-Hamburg station on the Hudson River Railroad, is for sale. The property comprises 31½ acres of ornamental grounds, garden, farm in high cultivation, woodlands, a mansion-house, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, glass houses, stable, farm-house, barns, &c. For terms and particulars inquire of JAS. E. VAN BRUNT, Attorney-at-law, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT OF GREAT beauty, commodious buildings, and 100 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with early possession, located at Flemington, N. J., two hours from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The place cost $45,000. Will be sold at a bargain, to close an estate. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated with best views N. J., for sale low. Also, country seats and farms to let for the ensuing year, by BLACK-WELL & SMITH, No. 343 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full description apply at MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 37 Liberty-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIVE MINUTES FROM station, large modern house; every convenience; admirable garden, mature trees, stable; located 50 feet above railroad; well, handsomely furnished, if desired. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.—SEE THE Pictures of the Human Vultures Stripping the Dead on the Battle-field of Gravelotte, in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER, now ready at all news-depots.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT suite of parlors, four rooms, suitable for a physician or dentist, at No. 14 East 16th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ADJOURNED SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, N. J., at auction on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1870, AT 2 P. M., on the premises, by order of Messrs. Smith & Knauss. 150 LOTS in the most eligible portion of the city, and a neighborhood that is constantly improving, having a frontage on Elizabeth and Frelinghuysen ave., and the cross streets. THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY to buy the most valuable and desirable lots ever offered at auction in the City of Newark. They are on the route to the horse-cars, but ten minutes' walk from the Market, and a new one to be established within a few blocks. SPECIAL TRAINS will leave the foot of Liberty-st., by the Newark and New-York Railroad, at 1 P. M. on the day of sale. FREE LUNCH AND BRASS BAND. For maps, plans, and full particulars apply to SMITH & KNAUSS, No. 761 Broad-st., Newark, or to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

RICHARD J. GARRETSON, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, NO. 91 CEDAR-ST. ADJOURNED SALE AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Edward Austen and Samuel Colgate, trustees, that valuable property on Churchst. extension, (formerly Trinity-place,) between Rector and Thames sts., being in full view of Broadway, and overlooking Trinity Church grounds, and on one side extending through to Greenwich-st., known as Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Trinity-place, and Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Greenwich-st. This portion of the ground is leased for a term of years, with renewal covenants at $6,120 40 ground rent, on which have been erected by the lessee massive and substantial warehouses, six stories high, covering the entire premises (Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Trinity-place, on which the owners have erected warehouses of the same kind, uniform in appearance with the others, the whole constituting a block of about 250 feet on Church-st and 125 feet on Greenwich-st.

For further particulars and maps, apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, Esq., No. 207 Pearl-st., or to the auctioneers, WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 91 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE property on 45th-st., known as Wannemacher's Brewery. R. M. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. VALUABLE BREWERY-PREMISES.—The valuable plot of ground, 48x100 feet, with the buildings thereon, as Wannemacher's Brewery, situate on south side of 45th st., 100 feet west of 1st-av. The buildings consist of a four-story brick house, 20x40 feet, on the front of the lots, and a two-story brick brewery, and one-story brick stable on the rear of the lots. Fifty per cent of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at seven per cent. HELEN M. WANNEMACHER, Administratrix, HENRY WANNEMACHER, ADAM WANNEMACHER, Administrators of Charles Wannemacher, deceased. Full particulars and maps of the property can be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN TWENTY-SECOND WARD, BROOKLYN. PHELPS, FALLON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock P. M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, ten choice lots on 4th-av., south-easterly side, between 15th and 16th sts., with six lots in the rear on 15th and 16th sts., respectively. Nine lots on 15th-st. in the Wyckoff-st. Methodist-church property, with a wide drive, and leads to grand entrance to Prospect Park. These lots are eligibly located, in the midst of improvements, and are rapidly increasing in value. Reached by Court-st. cars in fifteen minutes from either ferry. Sale absolute, and on easy terms. Further particulars of Robert Parsons, Esq., No. 67 Broad-st., or at office of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., auctioneers, No. 125 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NOS. 42 AND 44 MOTT-ST. R. M. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Nelson Sherwood, Esq., executor of Samuel Seaman, deceased: MOTT-STREET.—The valuable property known as Nos. 42 and 44 Mott-st., east side, 37 feet 4 inches each, of Pell-st.; buildings are four stories and cellar brick, covering the entire lot, 41 feet 10 inches front by 25 feet deep. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES and vacant lots in the best locations of Brooklyn.—Positive sale by order of Supreme Court under the direction of the Brooklyn Trust Company.—To be sold on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 12, o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 350 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the large brown-stone mansion, stable, and four lots corner Bedford and Willoughby ave.; five brown-stone houses and three lots on Bedford-av. adjoining; seven brick houses and three vacant lots on Willoughby-av. between Spencer and Walworth sts.; three houses and one, and one vacant lot on Tompkins-av. and Hart-st. Terms liberal. For maps apply to No. 350 Fulton-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF CHARLES M. CONNOLLY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1870, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: FACTORY AND LANDS.—Corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, (one of the finest establishments in the city.) WATER-STREET.—Cuyler's alley, four-story brick store and lot, 25.11x25.6. No. 65 WATER-STREET.—Building covers the lot. MORTON-STREET.—Three-story brick dwelling and lease from Trinity Church for 2 years and one year, of No. 81 Morton, near Hudson-st. See maps and plans at No. 17 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 25, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Gansevoort-st., and No. 48 Liberty-st.; six shirts in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,000 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 40 acres 11 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 9 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.—SEE THE Pictures of the Human Vultures Stripping the Dead on the Battle-field of Gravelotte, in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER, now ready at all news-depots.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A LOT IN Greenwood Cemetery; any one having a desirable one to dispose of will please address X. Box No. 115 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. B. SANCEROTT, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, (The same as an Incorporated Bank.) NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates. 4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month. ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS. Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest. LOANS NEGOTIATED. Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated by Royal Charter. AGENCY, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers. Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted. JOHN PATON, ARCH'D MCKINLAY, } Agents.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau-st. CORNER OF CEDAR-ST. FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds, always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NEW-ORLEANS AND THE WHOLE WEST, and other points in the Western states.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR. ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, and an extensive variety of other securities for sale and profitable investments at low rates. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 62 Pine-st.

N. B.—First-class investment securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

CITY STOCKS THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD. CITY 6s OF 1879. due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand. CITY 7s OF 1888. sold at a small premium. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 31 Nassau-st.

BOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 12 Broad-st., New-York.

STUYVESANT & D'WOLF, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871. In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 16th day of December next, and remain closed until the 6th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive. Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments upon their scrip, present the same with their certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHEFFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1870. A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, in Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the sale of nine thousand (9,000) shares of the Company's stock, received in payment for certain property of the Company, sold by their authority. The transfer books will be closed from Oct. 31 to Nov. 8, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. W. M. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 28, 1870. THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED INTEREST, due Nov. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid, on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Messrs. HATCH & BOOTH, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York. DAVID LYMAN, President. A. M. COLEGROVE, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank will be held at its banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 8, proximo. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway NEW-JERSEY 7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS, INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co., FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES. SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORGAGE BONDS! OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY. Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. 45 MILES COMPLETED and in operation, the earnings on which are more than sufficient to pay the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 25 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $16,000 per mile; $70,000 already paid in. These bonds are strongly recommended these, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

C. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st., OFFERS FOR SALE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD BONDS, convertible and guaranteed by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 7 P cent. ERIE AND ORANGE First Mortgage 7 P cent. Bonds. ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., IMPROVEMENT Bonds, six years, 7 P cent. NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY Town Bonds, 7 P cent. ILLINOIS TOWN Bonds, registered, 10 P cent.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 44 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS available in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1870. AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 16 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the first TUESDAY in the December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company: "The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or as soon after as convenient, and at such election each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as shall be equal to the number of shares standing in his name on the books of the Company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen." The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 16th of November, and opened again on the 7th of December. T. F. BLADEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1870. CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day drawn, at sight, 106 twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 172, 173, 182, 208, 209, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852,

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26 | Tripoli, Saturday, Nov. 5
Malta, Saturday, Oct. 29 | Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 9
Tarifa, Tues., Nov. 1 | Batavia, Thurs., Nov. 10
China, Wednesday, Nov. 2 | Java, Wednesday, Nov. 16
Abyssinia, Thurs., Nov. 3 | Samaria, Thurs., Nov. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $150, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris ..... $165, gold.
Return tickets ..... $300, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets ..... $120, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.
Apply for freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"REGULAR" STEAMERS. "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia ..... Sat., Nov. 5 | Iowa ..... Wed., Nov. 2
Europa ..... Sat., Nov. 12 | Acadia ..... Wed., Nov. 16
Caledonia ..... Sat., Nov. 19 | Britannia ..... Wed., Nov. 30
Angola ..... Sat., Nov. 26 | Iowa ..... Wed., Dec. 14
India ..... Sat., Dec. 3 | Acadia ..... Wed., Dec. 28
Anchoria ..... Sat., Dec. 10 | Britannia ..... Wed., Jan. 11

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $60 and $65, according to location.
Cabin, common Hatch, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $42; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class ships from the foot of Canal-st., North River, every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN,	Nov. 2, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. WHITEHAY	Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GERRARD	Nov. 16, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. RAMSAY	Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS	Nov. 30, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTER	Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.

Cabin, gold, $80. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 23 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The shortest and most direct route for the Continent will and Time Pier No. 40 North Rivers follows:

LAFAYETTE ..... BOURSAUD ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE FRANCE ..... DURMONT ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 26
PEREIRE ..... DAUBE ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 10

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE: First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MADDEN, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Homeward bookings of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, Wednesday, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 12 M.
ERIN (QUEEN), Wednesday, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; Steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.

PENNSYLVANIA, Thursday, November.
Cabin passage, $85 currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 5, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, Nov. 12, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 15, 10 A. M.
AM ship succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
2d Cabin	$75	Steerage	$28
To Queenstown	80	To Liverpool	30
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125. Steerage, $65.
Second to Victoria, $100. Steerage, $50.
Passage to be taken in order of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries on the ship.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day preceding.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
(NOW 4, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MAGDALENA, Capt. AINSWORTH.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Dec. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be forwarded with the U. S. Mail. Thursday, Nov. 3.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers by this route. Apply at the office, No. 1 Broadway.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. (weather permitting) from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. A. VAN SICK, (via Nassau,) Nov. 3
MISSOURI, Capt. E. BOWNE ..... Nov. 10
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS ..... Nov. 17
For freight or passage apply to
R. K. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every alternate Saturday, from Pier No. 9 East River, the steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. THOMPSON, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, will sail Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
R. K. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 16 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BURLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 402 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—PIER NO. 1, E.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, will leave Lewes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Splendid fishing at Lewes.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can select the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveller from responsibility, in obtaining and securing respectable lodgings, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveller from imposition, and in saving a multitude of minutes to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travelling servants, many shown to obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports authenticated by telegraph, issued by J. de Sayhl, Esq. Passport Agent, No. 398 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELBERAUM, Nov. 2.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 2.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 2.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Oswego, (daily.)
7:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
3:00 P. M., Harlem train.
7:00 A. M. and 3 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
8:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:15 P. M., Fishkill trains.
4:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:00, and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 3, 4:30, 5:15, 6:10 and 11:00 P. M., Yonkers trains.
8:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 3 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 2:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping coaches will accompany the 3 A. M. train through to Indianapolis by Bellefontaine line; also train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
Accommodation train leaves daily at 7:40 P. M.
For Port Jervis and way, 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Goshen and way, *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
For Middletown and way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Greycourt and way, at *3:30 A. M., (23d-st., *3:15 A. M.)
For Newburgh and way, at 3 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and way, 3 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 6:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:15 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45 and 11:45 A. M.; 3:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:15 and 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 6 A. M., 12 M.; 3:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and 10:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:15 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:45, 6:15 and 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 6:30 A. M.; †1, 3:30, 4:45, 5:45 and 10:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., No. 526 Chambers-st., No. 10 Greenwich-st., corner of 129th-st. and 8th-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. (N. R.); No. 1 Exchange-place, and Grand Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. TUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. P. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 4, 1870.
* Daily. † For Hackensack only. ‡ For Piermont and Nyack only.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Fall and Winter Arrangement,
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, trains from Brooklyn and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:30 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
2:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:00 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.
G. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping-cars attached. Night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.—SEE THE Picture of the Human Vultures Stripping the Dead on the Battle-field of Gravelotte, in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER, now ready at all news-depots.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. E. HULL.
Pier No. 28, foot of Jay-st., North River.
At 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 289 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE LONG BRANCH AND SANDY HOOK.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander G. W. Wilson, and EMPIRE STATE, Commander A. P. Crowell, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 6 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the accommodation train for Philadelphia. EMPIRE STATE at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the cars from the River. Philadelphia freight received to 6 P. M. Way freight to 4 P. M. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON.
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT, DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT, Capt. OLD COLONY, Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. E. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Saturdays.
FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the pier, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of the business.

SHREWSBURY, BED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE SEA BIRD DOCK.	
Tuesday, 1st	1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d	10:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 4th	1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 5th	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 7th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 7th	2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th	7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 10th	3:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th	8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare dock, $2; cabin, $1; with state-room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 6 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS.—HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL.—Leave pier foot of Beekman-st. at 3 P. M. Freight received up to 3 P. M. Leave New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 2:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS West on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, leave foot of Beekman-st. at 3 P. M. Freight received up to 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:45, and 9:45 a. m. at 5 o'clock. Fare, 75 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steamboat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DR RING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and be cured. Sold by all druggists. Pamphlet sent free. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.
Essays for young men, on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage—with sure means of relief for the errant and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on constitutional diseases. A physician of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.—SEE THE Picture of the Human Vultures Stripping the Dead on the Battle-field of Gravelotte, in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER, now ready at all news-depots.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 49 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 128, 130 AND 132 EAST 27TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 57TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 26. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 587 BROADWAY.
Corner 19th-st., 23d-month year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—a Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and most of the time the school. Hall have ample fitness. In four years, 30 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 1 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of 21, only three were sent home for lack of higher classes. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light systematics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES KEITH,
WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 23 AND 27 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 19.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 33 Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 128 Madison-av., corner 31st-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 501 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. EDWARD R. WHITE,
No. 19 West 45d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
C. O. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS"—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 21. For girls, 17 W. 14th-st. (primary, 9 W. 14th-st.) For boys, 9 W. 14th-st. Instructions for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 34th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in every grade.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. I. DILOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding School, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PRICKETT, of Home Journal, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 49 West 23d-st., will open in new rooms on Sept. 22. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

L'ESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON Institute, for young ladies; French, language of the school; graduating course for the modern languages. L'ESPINASSE, No. 2 Pine-st.; MILHAU'S, No. 125 Broadway.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. A. Jones, D. D., Principal. Year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. BOWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, WEST-Chester County, New-York.—The twenty-fourth session will commence Oct. 31. For circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLectual Culture of Young Ladies (Original Class) reformed Jan. 3. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DR. SERTRET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 12, at No. 105 East 46th-st.; two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 823 Broadway.

ADDRESS A. F. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 12 at No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 26.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 52 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only,) Broadway, corner 32d-st.—English, Classical, French, German. Primary.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 124 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MISS WARREN'S French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 728 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for Ladies, 2 East 20th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

RANDT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.—SEE THE Picture of the Human Vultures Stripping the Dead on the Battle-field of Gravelotte, in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER, now ready at all news-depots.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF FRENCH PARentage, who has just returned from Europe, and desires a re-engagement as visiting governess, has taught for several years in first families of this City. Address G. R., Box No. 120 Times Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher of music, French, drawing and English, wishes an engagement as daily or resident governess; the highest testimonials. Address A. B., No. 47 West 11th-st.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, just arrived in the City, thoroughly qualified and experienced in English, French, drawing, piano, singing (London training;) highest references. Address K., Box No. 170 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A German university and an experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German. Address D. G., Box No. 178 Times Office.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.
JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,
NO. 20 4TH-AV.,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)
Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.
MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-hardened Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Pillows, Cretons, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam, and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MEELEN & WILCOX.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN E. 23d-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Worthington and other hotels, would rent, with or without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, with gas, hot and cold water, furnished first-class accommodations only desired, with name, O., Box No. 186 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO a gentleman, or gentleman and wife, large, newly-furnished rooms, with board. No. 245 West Twenty-second-street, between 6th and 7th-avs. Reference required.

A VERY PLEASANT WELL-FURNISHED room for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with first-class board and attendance, No. 25 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place. References exchanged.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with two comfortably furnished rooms, without board, on second floor, at a moderate rent. No. 121 Waverley-place, between 6th and 7th-avs.

NO. 20 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlor floor, with private table, bath-room and bedroom connecting; French table cook; very reasonable if rented by the year.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT after entire second story; will furnish with every convenience; private table; location very desirable. Address "BROOKS," Box No. 142 Times Office.

NO. 41 WEST 15TH-ST.—IN A PRIVATE family, two suites of rooms; five in all; four large, one small; private table if desired; highest references required.

NO. 4 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Beautifully furnished rooms, (gas or c.,) with bath and closet, to let with private table only.

NO. 223 MADISON-AV., SECOND DOOR ABOVE 34TH-ST.—A second floor of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also one room for single gentleman.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—WE HAVE ONE more handsome family apartment, and several single rooms, nicely furnished, to let, with superior French board; private table if desired.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom, with board, may be obtained by application, No. 32 Union-square (old number); references given and required.

SECOND FLOOR—PRIVATE TABLE OR Otherwise; also other rooms for families or gentlemen roaming together; references required. Apply at No. 35 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, or separately, with choice private table; comforts of a home; gas; hot and cold water; this school hall have ample fitness. In four years, 30 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 1 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of 21, only three were sent home for lack of higher classes. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light systematics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

NO. 136 EAST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGTON AVS.—The entire second floor, also rooms on the fourth floor, with first-class board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR THREE gentlemen may be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a private family residing at No. 308 West 23d-st.; references required.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at No. 45 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, singly, or en suite; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman and Adelphi St. James.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, FIRST Floor, with board; select table-board, now; hot and cold water in rooms; a rare opportunity for families. No. 33 University-place.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES AND rooms, with or without board, in choice locations, apply at Record Library, No. 449 Broadway.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Newly furnished rooms, single front room, for one or two gentlemen, without board.

TWO ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor and one on the fourth floor to let, with board. No. 117 East 17th-st.

ELEGANT NEWLY-FURNISHED Dressing, with gas, bath, &c., on second floor, single or en suite, to let. No. 48 East 44th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high and healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. S. Bogert, Ulster County, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 65 Liberty-st.

SALE BY ORDER OF SUPERIOR COURT—T. J. BARR, ESQ., RECEIVER.
THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES
of the late firm of
Messrs. A. SININGER & CO.
SECOND DAY'S SALE
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
and continuing on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, and MONDAY, Nov. 7, on which day the sale will be extraordinary of the well-known
OLD MADEIRAS,

WASHINGTON.

Official Changes and Prospects—Assessment of Clerks for Political Purposes—Departure of Negroes for Liberia—Statistics of Immigration—National Debt Statement—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—There are no new developments regarding the English mission or the Commissionership of Revenue, and neither of these offices was mentioned in the Cabinet meeting today. There is a constant increase in the number of candidates to succeed Mr. DELANO, with few if any indications to show who will be successful. Mr. DELANO will probably take several of these subordinates in whom he has most confidence to the Interior Department. In case Mr. DOUGLAS is appointed Commissioner, Mr. FARNELL, now at the head of a division in the Secretary's office, stands a good chance of getting his old place of Deputy Commissioner.

ASSESSMENT OF CLERKS.

Assessments for political purposes have been going forward briskly in the Interior Department within the last few days. The New-York Committee has been especially active in calling upon the clerks from that State, and have declined to take excuses instead of cash.

POLITICS OF MISSOURI.

Gen. CRAIG, President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and an active partisan of the Schurz-Brown faction in Missouri, is here. The McClurg ticket stands no chance of success, according to Gen. CRAIG, as he thinks the majority against it will be 30,000.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE PAVEMENT.

The laying of the new wood pavement on Pennsylvania-avenue is going forward rapidly. The old cobble-stones have been removed from nearly the whole of one side of the street, and in several places the work of putting down the wooden blocks has commenced. It is expected that the entire work will be finished before the meeting of Congress.

DEPARTURE OF NEGROES FOR LIBERIA.

Fifty colored persons left here to-night under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, for Baltimore, where they will take passage for Liberia on the ship *Golconda*. Two hundred and fifty more colonists will join the party at Fortress Monroe.

THE STEAMER NIPSIC.

The steamer *Nipsic* arrived here this morning from the fishing grounds. She will be at once refitted for the Darien Surveying expedition.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

From official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics, it appears that the total number of emigrants arriving at the port of New-York during the quarter ending 30th September, 1870, was 31,197, of which 29,175 were males and 22,022 females. Ages—Under fifteen, 12,725; from fifteen to forty, 32,284; forty and upward, 6,588. Nationalities—Great Britain, 21,620; Ireland, 9,631; German States, 13,471; Sweden, Norway and Denmark, 2,983; France, 989; Switzerland, 214; Spain and Portugal, 140; Italy, 653; Holland, 229; Belgium, 29; Russia and Poland, 613; other countries of Europe, 10; China and Japan, 3; Africa, 1; British North American Provinces, 24; Mexico, 6; South America, 23; West Indies, 123; all other countries, 17. Occupation of the males—Merchants, 202; mechanics, 1,009; farmers, 1,991; laborers, 10,208; mariners, 33; lawyers, 27; miners, 872; clerks, 405; physicians, 29; clergymen, 77; butchers, 60; bakers, 126; musicians, 51; chemists, 6; soldiers, 18; tailors, 288; shoemakers, 189; painters, 67; smiths, 248; carpenters, 555; masons, 353; engineers, 77; jewelers, 42; dyers, 11; brewers, 38; printers, 28; spinners and weavers, 123; druggists, 8; tanners, 14; hatters, 14; saddlers, 25; teachers, 41; manufacturers, 21; millers, 60; stone-cutters, 27; students, 37; artists, 47; servants, 145; not specified, 10,523. The occupations of the females were: Artists, 21; teachers, 12; weaver, 1; seamstresses, 40; servants, 1,467; not specified, 20,460. The official statement, also received by the Bureau, shows that during the same period there arrived at the port of San Francisco 9,172 immigrants, of whom 3,808 were males, and 364 females. Of the whole number, arrived, 2,598 were from China, and mostly laborers.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued today:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at five per cent.	$218,107,300 00
Bonds at six per cent.	1,741,954,900 00
Amount outstanding	$1,960,070,202 00
Interest	45,817,052 74
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates at three per cent.	$45,070,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent.	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding	$59,070,000 00
Interest	275,549 02
Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Amount outstanding	$3,392,137 35
Interest	445,057 90
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,103,231 00
Fractional currency	26,091,339 71
Certificates of gold deposits	13,806,500 00
Amount outstanding	$443,003,414 00
Total amount outstanding	$2,422,191,522 94
Total interest	46,538,659 72
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,471,730,212 66
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$102,181,023 48
Currency	26,315,268 93
Total	$128,946,457 41
Debt, less amount in the Treasury	$2,341,784,255 25
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ult.	2,346,912,622 28
Decrease of the debt during the past month	5,128,366 73
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	96,544,121 62
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, amount outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	126,127,644 00
Interest paid by the United States	8,816,245 49
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	2,412,682 12
Balance of interest paid by the United States	6,402,563 37

BIDS FOR STAMPS.

Proposals for adhesive stamps, general and proprietary, beer-stamps, stamps for distilled spirits and tobacco stamps, were opened today at the Interior Department, by Senator EDMUNDS, Controller TAYLOR, and W. P. SHERMAN, Chief of the Stamp Division, who were appointed a commission for the purpose by Secretary BOUTWELL. Bids were received from GEORGE T. JONES, of Washington; the American Bank Note Company; HATCH & Co., of New-York; JOSEPH R. CARPENTER, of Philadelphia; the National Bank Note Company; the Manhattan Bank Note Company; the Continental Bank Note Company; Mrs. LOTTI HOLDEN, of New-York, who, in the event of her not obtaining contract, asks that the successful bidder be compelled to use her fugitive ink, paying her therefor a royalty of two cents per 1,000 stamps. PHILIPS & SOLOMON, of Washington, who say they are owners of letters patent for the engraved stamps of tax-paid whisky, and the manufacture of them by any other person would infringe their rights. They offer proposals for the whisky and tobacco stamps. Senator EDMUNDS announced that the awards would be made on the 5th inst. The bids were accompanied by specimens of paper and printing.

EXCHANGE OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury received a letter today from the First National Bank of Altoona, offering to exchange $150,000 of five-twenty bonds for the same amount of bonds under the new Funding law, though at a lower rate of interest. This is the first offer of the kind. The new bonds are not ready to be put in the market. The plates for the five per cent.'s, however, are prepared.

SECRETARY DELANO.

Secretary DELANO entered upon his duties at the Interior Department about 11 o'clock this morning. A few visitors called and extended congratulations to the new Cabinet officer, and at noon he left for the Executive Mansion to attend the Cabinet meeting.

DEATH OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Navy Department, today, received information that Capt. H. B. HARRISON, commanding the United States ship *Congress*, flag-ship of the North Atlantic Squadron, died suddenly, this morning, at Key West, Fla., of pneumonia, contracted by exposure during the recent gales in that locality. The steamers *Kansas* and *Mayflower* of the Tehuantepec Surveying Expedition arrived at Key West Oct. 21. Midshipman J. H. SAWYERS died on board the *Kansas* of intermittent fever.

UTAH APPOINTMENTS.

The President, today, appointed VERNON H. VAUGHAN, of Alabama, to be Governor of Utah, and GEORGE S. BLACK, of Utah, to be Secretary of that Territory.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE ELECTION LAW.

The commanding officer at Fort McHenry has been directed to hold himself in readiness with troops under his command to support the United States Marshals of Maryland in enforcing the law during the week of the election in that State, if necessary.

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1870.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th inst., inquiring what amount of circulating notes your association will be entitled to receive upon the five per cent. ten-forty gold-bearing bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the circulating notes of your bank. The present rate of issue upon the ten-forty bonds was fixed at eighty-five per cent. of the par value thereof when their current market value was less than par in currency, and since that time the rate has continued at eighty-five per cent. upon the five per cent. gold-bearing bonds, and ninety per cent. upon the six per cent. gold-bearing bonds. The Secretary has today fixed the rate of issue of circulating notes to National Banks at ninety per centum upon all the five and six per cent. United States gold-bearing bonds, and your association will, therefore, be entitled to receive $51,250 of currency upon the $57,700 of five per cent. ten-forty bonds now on deposit with the Treasurer. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) JOHN JAY KNOX,
Acting Controller.

To WM. P. CANNON, Esq., President First National Bank, Tuscola, Ill.

Approved—GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

The acting Controller has also addressed the following letter to U. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier of the First National Bank, Washington, D. C., dated today:

SIR: I have received your letter of today, in which you state that you have an excess of $30,000 of United States bonds, now on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States beyond the amount now required as security for your circulating notes, and requested that the amount may be transferred and returned to your hand. The percentage of issue of circulating notes of national banks upon the five per cent. Ten-forty bonds having been advanced from eighty-five to ninety, your bank will be entitled to the transfer of the amount of bonds stated by you, upon furnishing the office with a copy of the resolution of your Board, covering the transactions, and the Treasurer's receipts for the bonds to be withdrawn.

RECOGNITION OF CONSULS.

The President has recognized FEDERICO DELA F. UENTE TSUBIRAT as Consul-General of Peru at San Francisco, Cal.; and HIPOLITO DE UMIARTE, Consul of Spain at New-York.

THE TURF.

The Fleetwood Park October Trotting Meeting—Last Day—Fownal Mare and Jack the Winners.

The postponed trotting of the last day of the Fleetwood Fall meeting, adjourned from the 27th ult., in consequence of the unfavorable weather, came off yesterday. Two races were on the programme, and both were decided. The first was for a purse of $600 for horses that had never beaten 2:30; the winner taking $400, the second $150, and the third $50. There were nine entries, but only four started, viz.: M. WHITPLE's ch. m. *Angeline*, J. ROGERS' br. m. *Fownal Mare*, W. E. WEEKS' blk. g. *Eight Balls*, and H. F. FLEET's g. g. *St. Elmo*. The first heat was run easily, by a length, by JOHN ROGERS' mare, *Fownal Mare*, in 2:28½; *Eight Balls*, who had led for three-quarters of a mile, second; *St. Elmo* third, and *Angeline* a bad fourth. Time—2:28½. The *Fownal Mare* then became the favorite against the field, and she won the second heat, by two lengths, in 2:30. *St. Elmo* second, six lengths before *Angeline*; *Eight Balls* fourth. In the second and third heat, which the *Fownal Mare* won by two lengths; *St. Elmo*, who had kept the lead for half a mile, being second, and *Angeline* third, five lengths behind. Time—2:28¾.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Oct. 27.—Purse of $600 for 2:30 horses; the winner $400, the second $150, the third horse $50.

J. Rogers (Fleetwood) br. m. Fownal Mare.....1 1 1
H. F. Fleet's g. g. St. Elmo.....2 2 2
M. Whipple's (Tarrytown) ch. m. Angeline.....3 3 3
W. E. Weeks' (Yonkers) blk. g. Eight Balls.....4 4 4
Time—2:28½, 2:30, 2:28¾.

THE SECOND RACE.

The second race was for a purse of $1,000, for horses that never beat 2:28, the first, second and third horses taking $700, $200 and $100 respectively. Of the eight entered, four started—H. J. BEACH's g. g. *Jack*, J. LOVETT's br. g. *Young Bruno*, M. BARRETT's ch. g. *George Smith*, and D. MACE's br. g. *Hook*. *Jack* was the favorite against the field, and he won easily in three straight heats; *Young Bruno* being second in each heat. Time—2:31, 2:34½, 2:32.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,000, for 2:28 horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. J. Beach's g. g. Jack.....1 1 1
J. Lovett's br. g. Young Bruno.....2 2 2
D. Mace's br. g. Hook.....3 3 3
M. Barrett's ch. g. George Smith.....4 4 4
Time—2:31, 2:34½, 2:32.

THE SCOTT CASE

Excitement in Hudson County, N. J.—New New-Jersey Catholics Procure Conveyers.

Yesterday our reporter visited the house of Mrs. MESSLER, at No. 78 North Essex-street, Newark, where the girl ELIZA SCOTT, who was concerned in the recently-detected conspiracy against her father, is living. The family with whom the girl lives are life-long friends of Mr. SCOTT, and it is to furnish a place of safety for his daughter, to prevent the Newark Catholics from kidnapping her, as they did her three sisters, that Mr. SCOTT placed her in their care.

The girl possesses more than ordinary intelligence for a child of her age, and readily answered the inquiries of the reporter. She fully corroborated the statement published yesterday, and added other information to illustrate the religious enthusiasm of the conspirators. The false story of the father's crime was, she said, concocted by Mrs. RICHARDSON and Mrs. THOMPSON, Catholic women who had assumed control of the children after their mother's death. They threatened her with punishment and eternal burning if she did not swear to the truth of the story, and they promised her a life of pleasure if she would help carry out their designs. Among the falsehoods with which the women deceived her was one to the effect that her mother was buried in Catholic ground, and that her remains would be dug up and scattered through the streets unless the daughter would swear to the father's criminality. The child was forced to consent, and when she had been thoroughly drilled, and physically tortured, Justice GREEN, of East Newark, was sent for, and took her affidavit. In Court, the statements given to the Justice, apparently with his knowledge of their falsity, were reiterated, the girl having been by this time fully schooled in her terrible narrative.

A singular fact in connection with the case is the death of Justice GREEN a few hours after the man who had been so deeply wronged was set at liberty. Throughout New-Jersey the horrible story has been circulated, and the excitement and indignation grow greater as the facts of the case become developed.

Close of an Unhappy Life—Suicide by Poisoning in Paterson.

Yesterday morning Mrs. ELMIRA STEELE, twenty-six years of age, died at the house of Mrs. MCCANN, in Elm-street, Paterson. On the afternoon preceding Mrs. STEELE left her boarding place and went to her mother's house, informing the latter upon her arrival that she intended to poison herself. Her mother laughed at her, and the young woman left the house saying she should "never come home again." At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. MCCANN, with whom she boarded, was attracted to her room by her moans, and within a short time witnessed her agonized death. Her resolution to take her own life was brought about, doubtless, by the circumstances of her melancholy life. A few years ago she separated from her husband, from whom she obtained a divorce, and married a Mr. STEELE, with whom she lived unhappily. Three years ago STEELE committed suicide by taking poison, and since that time Mrs. STEELE's life has been shadowed with remorse. The testimony taken before Coroner BUTTERWORTH, who commenced his inquest last evening, developed these facts, and also proved beyond a doubt, that she came to her death by her own hand.

Deadly Fight Between an Officer and a Policeman.

On Monday evening one of the New-Brunswick Police Police officers was informed that a young man known as LARRY CARSON was beating a woman—Mrs. KENNEDY. The officer went at once to arrest the man, but found more than his match when he arrived. According to his statement CARSON attacked him with great ferocity, threw him down in the gutter and beat him severely. With the aid of his club, however, the officer succeeded in getting the better of his antagonist. CARSON received several severe and dangerous wounds upon his head, and when he arrived at the Police Station he was covered with blood. He is now under medical care, and it is impossible to tell what will be the result of his injuries.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

PAUL SCHMIDT, a German, aged twenty-two, of No. 128 Fifth-street, and a clerk in the *Staats Zeitung* office, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of forgery. He formerly boarded with HENRY HASSELMANN, of No. 48 Laurens-street, and obtained access to the papers of his friend, and finally stole from HENRY's trunk a bank-book on the Bowery Savings Bank, with which, on the 15th ult., he obtained $225, by forging the signature of his room-mate. The paying teller, WILLIAM H. VANDERHOFF, was doubtful about the signature, so he required SCHMIDT to sign again, when he made a better effort, and received the money. Finding that there yet existed a balance of $60, PAUL renewed the attempt, but was detected and arrested, when he made a full confession of his guilt. The prisoner was handed over to the custody of an officer and fully committed.

Yesterday there arrived at the Hudson River Railroad freight depot in this City, a refrigerating railroad car for the transportation of butchers' meat. Our reporter inspected the car yesterday morning, and found the meat therein to consist of carcasses of mutton and quarters of beef. All appeared in excellent conditions. The temperature was 32° Fahrenheit. The car is built like all ordinary freight cars. The interior is furnished with hooks to hang the meat on. The quarters of beef were sewed up in coarse grey linen cover-cloth, which, in turn, was breathed. The entire car was kept at a uniform degree of temperature by a large mass of ice packed away in an oblong receptacle built on the roof of the car. There was no person present to give accurate statistics as to the day of slaughter or the time consumed on the road. Several days since a refrigerating car reached this City from California, which was twenty-one days in traveling thence. The freight consisted of delicate fruits, and although they had been exposed to the air for over six days they were as fresh and sound as when plucked from the tree.

At the time of the complaint against the steamer *Lee*, charged with being intended to convey arms to Cuba, was issued by one of the United States Commissioners for the arrest of JAMES GILL, on an affidavit made by GEORGE S. MERRILL, a private detective, who accused the former with being engaged in fitting out the alleged expedition. The warrant was not executed, however, as it was ascertained that the vessel was not designed to violate the Neutrality laws, and also that there was no expedition of any such character. It appears that the expedition was a fiction, and that it was merely a Cuban trick for the purpose of deceiving the Spanish detectives.

The directors of the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company yesterday elected Mr. JAMES M. SWEENY, President, vice Mr. ELIAS SHEPARD. The notice in the Times to the effect that Ex-Marshal MORRAY was to have the place, as a reward for services rendered to the Tammany Ring, induced the directors to change their plan.

Yesterday, as Mr. MCDERMOTT, of Second-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street, was driving a spirited horse and buggy through Madison-avenue, the animal took fright near Fifty-second-street, and commenced running the buggy, thrown Mr. MCDERMOTT violently to the sidewalk. He left ankle was sprained and his head slightly injured. The horse was caught a short distance off, and was taken to its stable, in Twenty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and Mr. MCDERMOTT was conveyed to his home in a carriage.

J. W. EMERSON, an employe of the Union League Club, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself in the head. He had been missing all the evening and was finally found in his room on the top floor of the Club-house. The motive of the deceased is unknown, as the people at the house were polestiked in furnishing any information.

Last evening, Prof. HARRIS, the General Inspector of Savings Banks, gave a very interesting lecture on "The advantageous results of Thrift." The place was the Abyssinian Baptist Church, No. 166 Waverley-place. The attendance was very large, and all seemed to be well pleased and satisfied with the good advice that he gave in regard to saving money.

MARY HAWS, of No. 436 East Nineteenth-street, had a quarrel with her son ROBERT, at his residence, No. 622 Greenwich-street, yesterday, after which she proceeded to Pier No. 47 North River and attempted to drown herself. She was arrested, by request of her son, and locked up in the Greenwich-street Police Station.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the grocery store of J. R. KOONS, No. 245 Grand-street, doing a damage of $600 to the building and $1,000 to stock; the loss is covered by insurance for $5,000 in the Lorillard and $1,000 in the Pacific.

The many friends of Ex-Marshal JOSEPH H. TOOKER will be pleased to learn that he has so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to attend to his duties.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band in Washington-square, today, from 3½ to 4½ o'clock P. M.

A day or two ago one of the largest single importations of pepper ever made was entered at the Custom-house. The duties amounted to about $230,000 in gold, and the weight of the invoice was in the neighborhood of 1,800,000 pounds.

FERDINAND SCHWARTZ, the German saloon-keeper at No. 14 Greenwich-street, who was stabbed some days ago by CHARLES EDSON and LOUIS FRANK, died, yesterday, of his wounds. Both of his assailants are under arrest.

The body of JOHN SULLIVAN, of No. 56 Cherry-street, was found floating in the East River, near Pier No. 28, yesterday, and removed to the Morgue.

ALEX. FACTO, of the canal boat *J. R. Holt*, at Pier No. 2 East River, was yesterday severely wounded in the hand and shoulder with an ax in the hands of WM. GAFFNEY, who was arrested.

PATRICK CONNORS, of No. 259 Avenue B, and JOHN CLARK, of No. 241 Avenue B, fell from a scaffold, yesterday, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, sustaining dangerous injuries.

HENRY THOMPSON, aged forty, fell off the topsail-yard of the bark *Palestine*, at Pier No. 4 East River, yesterday, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

BROOKLYN.

The Knickerbocker La Crosse Club, of Brooklyn, will give a sociable at their rooms, corner of Court and Livingston streets, this evening.

The first of a course of lectures in aid of the Adelphia Academy was delivered in the Academy last night, by Rev. RICHARD MERRILL, before a large audience. The subject of the lecture was, "The Evidence of Design in the Formation of the Animal Kingdom." He utterly repudiated the Darwinian theories, and contended, in common with AGASSIZ, that the different species might be resolved into five separate and distinct formations, between which no conceivable link could be shown to exist.

FRANK RUSSEL and BARTHOLOMEW HENRY, respectively mate and chief-mate of the ship *Curtis*, were arrested, yesterday, and held by Justice WALSH in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of inhuman treatment, preferred by DAVID RYAN, one of the seamen.

There were 168 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week, of which 87 were men, 40 women, 41 boys and 66 girls.

Senator SUMNER delivered his lecture on "Lafayette" last night, before a large audience, in Plymouth Church.

The City Police recovered $27,000 worth of stolen property last week, and returned it to the respective owners.

LONG ISLAND.

The Presbyterian Society of Islip have ordered an organ for their new church of the Jardines, New-York, to cost $1,700. When the church is entirely furnished the cost for structure, furniture, organ, &c., will be $14,000. It will be one of the finest churches in Suffolk County. On Thursday evening the society will give an oyster supper in the lecture-room of the church, the proceeds to go toward furnishing the building.

The two vessels which were blown ashore off Smith's Point and Bridehampton on Monday, have not yet been got off. The brig *Ottawa* lost a man during the gale. Hopes are entertained that the *Bath Shoe* will be got off.

NEW-JERSEY.

On Monday afternoon a train on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad ran over a man who was walking on the track near Reigleville. He was identified as an old man, a broom-maker, who lived on the opposite side of the river in Pennsylvania.

Chief-Justice BEASLEY has appointed JOSEPH H. BRIDGE, ROBERT D. HUTCHINSON and RANDALL C. ROBBINS as commissioners to condemn lands in Hopewell Township, Mercer County, for the Mercer and Somerset Railway. The Company are rapidly pushing forward the work of building their road.

A man named AUGUSTUS GOETZE, at Hudson City, yesterday entered SMALL's saloon, on St. Paul's-avenue, and, taking a revolver, shot himself through the lungs. GOETZE was a man of dissipated habits, and was arrested and fined, some time since, for disorderly conduct, on a charge made by SMALL. Yesterday he entered SMALL's saloon, and observing him with being the cause of his death, attempted to shoot himself through the heart. The ball passed through his lungs, not killing him instantly, but inflicting a fatal wound.

JULIUS STEINMEIR, arrested in the Third Precinct of Jersey City, on Monday night, for an assault upon his wife, which it was at first supposed would result fatally, was before Justice LOGAN yesterday. Mrs. STEINMEIR, who was pronounced out of danger by her physician, sent a request that her husband might be discharged, and Capt. ROBINSON urged the discharge on the ground that STEINMEIR was a peaceable citizen, who had never been known before to have any difficulty with his wife. Justice LOGAN discharged the prisoner.

Justice CONKLING yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of JAMES and EDWARD CARROLL, who assaulted Mrs. SCHULKIN on Sunday night. Mrs. SCHULKIN was walking on Meadow-street, when she was met by the two CARROLLS and another whose name is not known. The three men made insulting proposals to her. These she resented, when the rascals violently assaulted and beat her. She is a married woman, and though at the time her injuries were not considered serious, she was, yesterday, so low that the physicians gave little hopes of her recovery, and warrants were issued for the arrest of her assailants.

Yesterday forenoon, two Texan steers became enraged and broke from their drivers, in Hoboken, at First and Garden streets. One of them tossed a lady twenty feet, but, catching her between present of on its horns, she was not seriously injured. At the corner of Bergen-avenue, MICHAEL MYERS, living in Jersey City, was gored and tossed into a pile of stones, sustaining serious injuries. The animals then made for the Morris and Essex Railroad docks, where one of them jumped overboard and was drowned. The other was shot and killed.

A man aged fifty-six years, living at No. 9 Searing-street, Newark, and named FRANCOIS DE BAUCH, attempted suicide for the second time yesterday. He is a confirmed drunkard, and on being upbraided by his wife, a few months ago, he tried to hang himself in his cell, and was cut down by the Police Justice, who chanced to be passing. Yesterday he was again arrested on the same charge, and while in the hands of an officer discharged a revolver at his own head, missing it. He was sent to jail for one month.

A number of American ladies have entered into a project with the German ladies of Jersey City to hold a grand fair, for the benefit of the wounded soldiers of the Prussian Army. The fair will be held at Congress Hall, and commences on the 9th of the present month.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, the Democratic candidate for Assembly from the Third Ward of Jersey City, died, suddenly, yesterday morning. Mr. CONNOLLY was a leading Democratic politician and an Ex-Alderman. JOHN MURPHY, who resigned in order to secure the nomination of Mr. CONNOLLY, will probably be nominated for Assembly.

The widow of the late Alderman BRADBURY, of Paterson, has inherited £25,000 from an uncle, who died a few weeks ago in England.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The closing quotations of the stock market are as follows:

	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾
Consols for account	92¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	87½
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	86½
United States 5-20s, 1867	90¾
United States 10-40s	87
Illinois Central Railroad shares	110½
Erie Railroad shares	18¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	29½

[The Stock Exchange was not open for business yesterday.]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened steady and closed firm. Middling Uplands opened at 6¾d. and closed at 6¾d.; Middling Orleans opened and closed at 6¾d. and sold at 6¾d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 7d. ▼ central for new Milwaukee; 8s. 7d. for old do, and 10s. 1d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at British ports for the past week days have been 12,420 quarters, of which 10,000 were American. Flour, 28s. 6d. ▼ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 32s. ▼ quarter for New. Peas, 37s. ▼ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Pork, 65s. ▼ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Beef, 110s. ▼ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Bacon, 52s. ▼ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Nov. 1—4½ P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 8½d. @1s. 9d. Common RESIN, 4s. 3d. @4s. 6d. TALLOW, 42s. 6d. TURPENTINE, 30s. @30s. 6d., an advance of 9d.

HAVANA, Oct 22.—The following was the condition of the market at the close of business yesterday: SUGAR exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 5,000 boxes, of which 1,000 were to the United States; receipts of the week, 10 boxes; stock in warehouse of Havana and Matanzas, 101,000 boxes. SUGAR at Havana, 7 @ 8 reals ▼ arroba; at Matanzas, 7½ @ 8 reals ▼ arroba; MOLASSES steady; New, 7 to 10, 6½ @7½ reals. Muscovado SUGAR, fair to good, advancing. COFFEE—No coffee in market. FREIGHTS—The first vessel that will command high rates. EXCHANGE—On London, 20 ▼ cent. premium; on Paris, 6¾ @7½ ▼ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, ▼ cent. premium; short sight, 8½ @10½ ▼ cent. premium; 30 days sight in currency, 7½ @8½ ▼ cent. discount; short sight 2½ ▼ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 37,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS lower; Wheat, in the early part of day, 15c.; later, 14c.; Oats, 7½c.; Corn nominally 12c. FLOUR steady. WHEAT—Sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 14. Corn—Sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 78c.; 10,000 bushels Rejected at 65c. OATS active and firm; sales 100,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 46c. Other articles dull and unchanged. CAYUGA—The receipts of rather heavy, but the firmness felt by sellers last week was not sustained; prices declined 3c. RECEIPTS—225 cars against 154 cars the same day last week. Only 8,000 head passed over the Buffalo City Water-works. Cattle—Receipts, averaging 1,255@1,325 lbs., at $7 17@$7 16 head Ohio Oxen, averaging 1,400 lbs., at $7 37½; 68 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,186 lbs., at $6 75; 79 head do., averaging 1,48 lbs., at $7 48; 18 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,070 lbs., at $5 50; 21 head Michigan Steers, averaging 918 lbs., at $4 87½, and 23 head, averaging 962 lbs., at $5 25; 18 head Canada Oxen, averaging 1,400 lbs., at $7 50; 20 head Canada Cows, sold at $3 25@$4 25; Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, close better, but quiet; sales of cut-lots at 70c. OATS steady; sales, 5,000 bushels prime Western at 48c. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for Bolted; $1 65 for Coarse. Corn—Receipts, 2,000 bushels; Shipments, 2,000 bushels. HAY—Prime, strongly firm; sales, $19@20; Shipping, $18@19; Middlings, $16@18, ▼ ton. HOPS, 37c. @37½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 14½c.; Barley, 14c. to New-York; Lumber, $1 50@$2 75 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York; Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 40c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $2 20; to New-York, $4 50; to Albany, 40c. @ 50c. ▼ ton. Lake FREIGHTS—Propelled, 6¾c.; Consorts, 6¾c. Lumber, Canal EXPORTS—6,000 bushels Barley, 385,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and nominally lower; Spring Extras, $4@$4 50. WHEAT active for cash seller November ▼ 90c. buyer last half November. CORN dull at 43c. seller November; 44c., seller latter part. OATS in active demand and advanced; No. 2, 36c. RYE quiet and steady; No. 2, 81c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Fall, 90c. seller November; 81½c. seller last half of November. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal; 83½c. for iron-bound. MESS PORK quiet at $24@$24 50 for old, $22 for new. LARD firm at 13½c. Live Hogs quiet at $7@$7 40 for common to extra. CATTLE dull at $3 50@$6 12½. FREIGHTS steady and firm; to Buffalo, 9½c. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 16½c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 100 bales; gross receipts, 395 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,120 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales. FLOUR steady and fairly active; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5@$5 75; do. Family, $7@$8; City Mills Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 75@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 50; do. Family, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT dull and lower; Maryland Amber at $1 40@$1 45; good to prime, $1 32@$1 38; common to fair, $1 10@$1 20; Western, $1 30@$1 33. CORN active; sales of White at 60c.@70c.; Yellow at 77c.@80c.; Western, 70c.@75c. OATS steady at 45c.@50c. RYE lower at 70c.@75c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY lower at 86c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—COTTON in fair demand, advanced; Middling, 17c. for do. Gulf. FLOUR dull, 17½c. CLOVER-SEED sold at $6@$6½c. FLAXSEED, $2 12. FLOUR firm and in fair inquiry; Extra Family at $5 75@$6 25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, $5@$5 50; Pennsylvania, $5 25@$7; Indiana and Ohio, $7 12½@$7 75 for fancy brands. WHEAT in fair demand and steady; Western Red, $1 27@$1 40; Amber, $1 41@$1 42. RYE steady at 90c. CORN very dull; Old Pennsylvania Yellow, 80c.; New do., 65c.@70c. Mixed Western at 76c.@77. OATS held firmly; State and Western, 53c.@54½c.; Delaware, 52c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS—Stock very scarce. Mess PORK, $26 50. LARD, 13½c. PETROLEUM—Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 22½c. WHISKY dull, nominal and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 15½c.@16c.; sales, 4,500 bales; net receipts, 2,716 bales; gross receipts, 363 bales; total, 7,079 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,800 bales, to Cork; 3,800 bales to Liverpool; stock, 81,321 bales. OATS lower at 51c.@52c. BEAN, $1@$1 05. PORK lower; Mess, $25 75@27. HAY—Prime, strongly firm. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 21c. LARD—Tierce firmer at 17c. @ 17½c. MOLASSES—Prime, 71c.@72c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 13½; New-York Sight, par @ ¼ premium. GOLD, 111.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Sample lots, declined 2c.@4c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 16@$1 20; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 25@$1 27½. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS declining; sales at 42c.@44½c. BARLEY steady at 85c.@90c. RYE declining; sales at 67c.@70c. WHISKY heavy at 83½c. TOBACCO heavy. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $22. BACON unchanged. BULK MEATS unchanged. LARD in tierces, 12c. CATTLE, $3@$7 for good to choice. Live HOGS firm at $7@$7. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 1.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Red, $1 29; No. 2 Red, $1 12. CORN steady; No. 1, 62c.; No. 2, 60c. OATS quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS dull; to Buffalo, 2c.; to Oswego, 3½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 1.—TOBACCO—Sales 68 hhds. at $4@$6 75 for common frosted trash, $6@$8 50 for good Lugs, $8 75@$10 50 for low to medium Leaf, $10 @$14 for good Leaf to medium b